THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FALL FASHIONS.

What Will be Done During the Fall and Winter Months.

OPENING DAY IN NEW YORK.

High Prices, Pretty Bonnets, and Dresses.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The opening of fall fashions has been signalized by a larger display of novelties this season than we remember to have seen for several years. Bonnets have undergone a total revolution; extraordinary innovations have been introduced into garments for outside wear, while in dress and ornamental fabrics many quite new and elegant designs and combinations have made their appearance for the first time in this country.

Prices, of course, rule high, but this is to be expected in "war times," and as labor is plenty wages good, and business active, few object to the advanced rates. Bonnets which were formerly sold for ten dollars are now sold for thirty, but this seemed to make little difference to the crowd which, as usual, attended the semi-annual exhibition. Possibly fewer bonnets were sold, but certainly a much larger quantity of materials were purchased. Many ladies seeking to economize by exercising their ingenuity and taste in the making up of their own head-gear.

It has been a question of some interest whether the Parisian innovation of a bonnet without a curtain would be adopted by our *modistes*, and yesterday it was at least partially decided in the affirmative. More than half the bonnets on exhibition were without a cape, and when any as all was employed it was a simple frill of lace, and so small as to be hardly visible.

At first thought, this would seem to be extremely unbecoming, but it is not so. Skill and taste can overcome many difficulties, and they have certainly succeeded in overcoming the obstacles to the production of a pretty bonnet without a curtain, and in arranging it so that the curtain is not missed.

The size of the bonnets, extremely *a la mode*, is scarcely larger than those which preceded the famous "coal scuttles;" the brim is small, and entirely divested of its "scoop;" and the crown soft and low; the trimming, which consists of lace, loops, and cords of velvet, or ribbon, and velvet flowers, falling over or hanging pendant from it. Few plumes are used on account of their enormous price, but on this very account they possess the more claim to distinction.

THE PRETTIEST BONNETS.

A fine quality of real Lyons bonnet velvet costs this season from twenty to twenty-five dollars per yard, so of course there is not much of it used in making up the ordinary styles; not even those which cost from twenty to thirty dollars each. These are made of German velvet, which is inferior, but looks extremely well, and often does duty for real Lyons. The best establishments do not lend themselves to such imposition. We proceed now to describe a few of the more elegant designs:—

A very distinguished bonnet was of black Lyons velvet, with a soft crown of black spotted tulle, and no curtain. Over the crown was placed a fenchon of velvet, with a gore of purple satin in the centre, surrounded by an edge of black thread lace. A band of purple satin covered with a band of rich black thread lace crossed the top of the crown, holding down the fanchion, and constituting with purple loops and ends behind, and a malmaison rose, with purple velvet leaves inside, the only trimming.

Another had a soft crown of rich black velvet, and transparent front, covered with two rutings of white colored silk. The curtain consisted of a simple row of white blonde, held in on one side by a large pink rose, in its leaves a rose in leaves in the cap, high up on the opposite side, side pink silk strings, notched out, and broad barbe ends of black lace, falling over the crown, completed the trimming.

We noticed a charming bonnet of rich Mexican blue velvet, puffed lengthwise upon the foundation, and ornamented with a large rosette of black and white lace, and a short white ostrich plume. A narrow curtain of blonde, and a crushed rose, with blue velvet leaves in the blonde cap, completed this graceful bonnet, to which description cannot do justice.

Another was of black Lyons velvet, with a white silk cord placed an inch from the edge of the plain brim. Soft full crown of white satin, edged with narrow black lace, and caught down in the centre with black pendant balls. A cluster of roses was placed in an opening on one side of the crown. Roses also on the inside of the brim.

Still another was very striking. The brim of black velvet, with a crown composed of rather wide bands of scarlet velvet, embroidered with jet beads, forming a Greek cross, over a star of rich white blonde. Long ends of black ribbon, with a scarlet corded edge, drooped below the crown.

At the rooms of a distinguished artiste we noticed a very beautiful evening bonnet of white royal velvet, with a crown composed of two falls of the richest blonde, mingled with long loops and ends of blue velvet, over puffings of tulle. A white lace turned over the edge, a white rose with blue leaves in the blonde cap, and a large white rose laid down near the crown, are the only other ornaments.

A reception bonnet was of velvet, of the new shade called "violine." The small brim was plain, with the exception of one white and two purple crysantheums on the inside. The crown was composed of cross-bands of velvet, edged with black lace, over a soft crown of silk of the same shade. These bands terminated in long ends, edged with lace, which hung over the curtain. Very wide silk strings notched out on the edge.

Among the head-dresses we noticed one of red grapes and autumn leaves, mounted on gold; an ther of white japonicas upon scarlet velvet, and a third of exquisite *fleur de lis* upon blue velvet. *Fleur de lis* are also mingled with the orange blossoms in the bridal garnitures of this establishment, a fashion introduced by the Prince of Wales, and now the rage in Paris. We had almost forgotten a most striking ornament for the hair, composed of lilies and dew-drops, drooping ribbon grass, and long ropes of scarlet chanille, studded thick with mountain ash berries, and crossed half down with a pond lily in its leaves. It was very novel, and with a bouquet to match, would cost $35.

Head-dresses and garnitures are made almost exclusively of flowers, which are very beautiful this season. The full cluster is still worn high up on the side of the head, or over the forehead, the wreath only extending down one side, and terminating in branches, which descend upon the neck and shoulders.

Garnitures for the dress are worn as a chapelaine, to loop up the upper skirt, and as an order across the breast, fastening upon the left shoulder. Roses are principally worn, but japonicas are, perhaps, more elegant, and fleur de lis is the latest floral fantasy known.

But to return for an instant to bonnets. White uncut velvet is very much in vogue for evening and carriage bonnets, and is most admired when accompanied by a soft falling crown of black lace, a plume of white, and black ostrich feathers. Roses on the inside.

Corded silk trimmed with velvet, and velvet flowers of the same shade, and full ornamented with velvet and short peacock feathers, will be worn extensively, and make very neat, serviceable, and ladylike bonnets.

Round hats of felt trimmed with velvet, brims turned up in front and ornamented with a short, standing pheasant plume, are almost universally adopted by young ladies.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

Winter cloaks have hardly as yet made their appearance, but it is already understood that the tight fitting paletot, with or without a cape, will be one of the most prominent styles. Round cloaks are also in vogue, made in velvet, beaver, or plush, and trimmed in the first instance with flat braids and hanging buttons, and in the second with heavy chenille fringe.

In lighter cloths they are made with two or three capes, handsomely trimmed with silk, stitched on with a sewing-machine, or with flat braids put on in braiding patterns.

Beautiful Fall Cloaks are made in heavy black ribbed silk, which will be very fashionable during the autumn. These cloaks are termed coats, and are a sort of compromise with the garment of that name which has appeared in Paris. They are made with *revers*, and two wide basques, which gradually decrease in size, and are cut square at the bottom. The trimming is either fringe with a heading, or *passamenterie* with hanging silk buttons. The coat-sleeve has an epaulette and cuff trimmed to match.

The most distinguished coats are made in black Lyons velvet, and this magnificent fabric will also constitute the most elegant winter cloaks of the season—but with velvet at the proper width at a hundred dollars per yard, and the addition of a guipure lace, for trimming, a single one one would cost a small fortune, and the purchasers must, therefore, of necessity, be few.

The circulars, with hoods, are now only used as wraps, and are particularly unbecoming and vulgar in the light, showy plaid cloths with which the market has been deluged.

A very graceful novelty in the shape of a lace *collard* has been introduced recently, and will be particularly welcomed by ladies who like drapery over their rich evening dresses. Lace points have heretofore been used for this purpose, but they look best upon a portly person, and, moreover, require considerable skill for their graceful adjustment. The *collards* are larger, more ample, and sweep the dress with much more imposing effect.

DRESSES AND DRESS MATERIALS.

Gored dresses have been reviving this fall, and are made to a considerable extent in poplins, in heavy ribbed silks, and in moirs antiques. In black poplin, they are sometimes corded down the seams with thick crimson, or gold-colored silk, and the same idea carried into the trimming of the waist and sleeves. The skirt is always laid in large single box plaits, and hangs very long behind.

We may remark, *en passant*, that in the street these black corded robes are made very striking by a black toilette throughout, with the exception of gloves, which are crimson or gold color, to match the shade of silk in the dress, and some more of the same color introduced into the ornaments of the hat.

The coat-sleeve is still exclusively worn for house and street dresses, and is tighter than ever, making their arms look painfully attenuated. In light and white silks they ought positively to be discarded, or covered with puffed tulle.

Light ribbed silks in opal and other shades that will bear strong gaslight are admirable for evening wear; they have all the effect of uncut velvet or ribbon satin, and after they become soiled can be dyed to advantage. Satin, too, over enjoys the highest consideration as the material for the richest toilettes, and is wonderfully effective when trimmed with costly lace and fit up with flowers.

The dress coats which have been the rage in Paris during the past year have been introduced here, but in that shape will hardly be recognized by our ladies, who dislike extreme or very *outre* styles. A modification consisting of very loose slender basques, attached to the waist behind, has already attained favor. Basques, round, gauntlet pointed, but generally long and slender, are now the rage for all sorts of dresses—the waistband, with its broad buckle, being fastened over them.

The different styles of crimson and *nacerat* or wine color will be very fashionable this coming winter, in heavy silks, in merinoes, in cmoress cloth, and in poplin. Light green is also desirable, and green, black and crimson, a very good combination.

For early fall wear, grey dresses, trimmed with black taffetas, stitched on with the sewing-machine, in effective designs, are in excellent taste—hat trimmings have largely taken the place of fluting, ruches, and the like.

Low bodies are made altogether for evening dresses, with Grecian folds, when the material is thin, and long wide scarf of the material at the back, edged with quilting of lace or ribbon, and floating nearly to the bottom of the skirt. In thicker materials, the body is made low and square, cut off sharply upon the hips, and descends in long tails behind. One of the new and pretty French capes, with a volant, may be worn with these waists, or a tucked or puffed Pompadour chemisette.

We cannot forbear describing a very beautiful full-dress toilet, made recently. The material was Mexican blue *poult de soie*, a silk with a minute rib heavier than taffetas, but not so heavy as *gros grains*. The trimming round the skirt consisted of black lace, in the form of butterflies, with a blue centre, and these butterflies were united together by five rows of fine black silk cord. Similar butterflies ornamented the bodice, which was heart-shaped, and the sleeves. A black lace sash was worn with the dress.

Latest from the South

General Sherman's Proposed Peace Conference with Gov. Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, and H. V. Johnson, of Ga.

HOW THE SECESSION DOCTRINE OPERATES.

Separate State Action Agitated in Various Quarters.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHARLESTON

General Sherman Proposing a Conference to Governor Brown and Others on the Subject of Peace.

Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, September 17.

MACON, Ga., September 17.—Rumors are rife to-day that Sherman has sent an informal request to Governor Brown, Vice-President Stephens and H. V. Johnson to come to Atlanta and confer with him upon the subject of peace.

From the Richmond Dispatch, September 20.

There is no mistaking the object of Sherman in desiring to hold a conference with Vice-President Stephens and Governor Brown. It is to detach the State of Georgia, if possible, from the Confederacy, through the influence of these two gentlemen, whom, from their course with regard to the *habeas corpus* act and measures, he takes to be at heart well disposed to promote such a measure.

We are confident that he will find himself disappointed in his estimation of these two gentlemen; yet we very much regret that they should ever have advocated any line of policy which a Yankee General can by any possibility thus interpret.

We trust the meeting will not be accorded. It can answer no good purpose, and is designed for no good end. If there were no other objection to it, the very fact that it is proposed by Sherman is sufficient of itself to indicate its impropriety. No good citizen ought, especially at a time like this, to do anything which may, in the slightest particular, serve to indicate that there is a difference, in his opinion, between the interests of his State and the interests of the Confederacy.

The Governor of Georgia ought at least to recollect that his State was one of the first (the first after South Carolina) to secede from the Union, and that if she now treats of peace on her own terms, as a sovereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold, after having got them into this scrape.

We make these remarks because *separate State action has been agitated of late in more quarters than one.* The late deplorable peace delusion gave rise to it, and the depression consequent upon the disappointment of hopes raised by it has kept it up. We hope it has not spread to any great extent; but we may be assured that Sherman has heard of it, and that it encourages him to seek this conference.

The Constitution confers upon the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, authority to make peace. *If a State make peace on her own account she withdraws from the Confederacy.* Sherman knows this, and thinking he has his heel upon the State of Georgia, he hopes in this way to bring her back into the Union.

Are the people—not the politicians—are the people of Georgia prepared for this step? Will they consent to abandon Virginia, which entered into this Confederacy because she was determined to share the fate of her sisters? Will she abandon Virginia now, after having dragged her into this war? We cannot and will not believe it of the gallant State of Georgia. Her sons have fought too gallantly to warrant such a belief.

Destructive Fires Raging in Charleston.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.

CHARLESTON, September 18.—A large fire occurred here yesterday, destroying about twenty-five buildings in Archdale, Beaufain, Clifford, and West streets. Another fire broke out this morning at the southeast corner of Trade and Meeting streets, destroying two large mansions. While the fire was in progress, about one hundred and twenty shots were fired at the city.

Movements of Federal Raiders.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RAPIDAN DESTROYED.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 20.

A party of Yankee raiders visited the Orange and Alexandria railroad bridge over the Rapidan, and partially destroyed it. It is stated that they burned Liberty Mills, and at last accounts were proceeding towards Madison Court House.

A body of the raiders were, late last evening, moving on Gordonsville. The report was not generally believed; but, in consequence of it, the Richmond bound train on the Central railroad put back and returned to Charlottesville.

These raiders are no doubt the same with whom Mosby was recently skirmishing. Their force is not known.

A PRINTING establishment was put in operation last year at Mandelay, the capital of Burmah, by the king. Nothing has yet been printed but a few Pali books and prayers. The attempt is made to print on palm leaf instead of paper, and is not very successful.

THIRD EDITION

SHERIDAN'S BATTLE TROPHIES.

The Rebel Colors Captured Presented to the Secretary of War.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—This forenoon, Captain Elias, acting Inspector-General of General Torbet's Division of Cavalry, reached here from the front, in the Shenandoah Valley, bringing eight Rebel battle and regimental flags, captured by that division, in the battle near Winchester.

He proceeded immediately to the War Department, where the flags were formally presented to the Secretary of War, in the name of General Sheridan. Six of the men bearing them were the actual captors of the flag which each carried; their names being George Reynolds, Patrick McEmor, Chester B. Borden, George E. Meach, Henry M. Fox, Gabriel Cole and Andrew J. Parrish, of New York and Michigan cavalry regiments.

Secretary Stanton, after taking each one of the gallant fellows by the hand, and inquiring his name and position, thanked them in the name of the Department for the gallantry displayed in the capture of the flags, and said he would direct the Adjutant-General to furnish them with honorable medals, with their names inscribed thereon. He further requested them to return the Department's thanks to their brave comrades in arms, who participated in such a cheering and glorious victory in which these flags had been taken.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

DESERTION EXTRAORDINARY.

CHATTANOOGA, September 22.—General Sherman, by special arrangements with General Hood, has effected the exchange of 2000 prisoners. Of a batch of 900 Rebel prisoners, seventeen refused to be exchanged, and took the oath of allegiance. Of a hundred picked men of the Rebels at Rough and Ready twenty-one deserted. This is a fair index of the feeling in Hood's army.

The truce between Sherman and Hood expired to-day, but will be extended for several days, to complete the removal of families.

INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Reported Advance of Shelby's Rebel Army—Excitement at Charleston, Mo.

CAIRO, September 23.—Citizens just from Charleston, Mo., state that the 2d Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, fearing an attack from a superior force of Shelby's Rebel army, evacuated Bloomfield, Mo., and retreated in the direction of White Water river.

It was reported at Charleston that the enemy, several thousand strong, had overtaken the militia, and a fight was going on at White Water last night.

Great excitement existed at Charleston, but it is not thought that any considerable number of Rebels has been in that vicinity.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

Arrival of Adjutant-General Thomas—Salute in Honor of Sheridan's Victory.

NASHVILLE, September 22.—A salute of a hundred guns was fired from the Capitol to-day in honor of Sheridan's recent victory.

Adjutant-General Thomas arrived here to-day, and will be serenaded at the residence of Colonel R. D. Mussey.

The river is three and a half feet on the shoals and at a stand.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The steamer *Emily B. Souder*, from New Orleans on the 15th, arrived this morning.

An arrival from up the river, at New Orleans, gives a doubtful account that Little Rock, Ark., has been captured.

A large supply of clothing, &c., had been sent by flag of truce, via the Red river, to the Union prisoners.

Hereafter no persons will be arrested in New Orleans without a written accusation is made against them.

The water in the Mississippi is very low.

The Steamer "Sidon" at New York.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The steamer *Sidon* arrived at this port this morning. She reports having exchanged signals with the steamer *Vanderbilt* off Halifax, on the 20th.

From Newbern, N. C.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The steamer *Terry*, from Newbern on the 20th, arrived at this port this morning.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., September 23.—The blockade-runners *Lady Sterling* and *Armstrong* cleared for Bermuda to-day. The blockade-runner *Little Hattie*, which sailed a few days since, returned to-day.

Billiard Match in Boston.

BOSTON, September 23.—The billiard match between R. M. Wilmarth, of Boston, and Harry Eaton, for $1000, of California, was won by Wilmarth by 782 points.

Arrival of the "Sidon."

NEW YORK, September 23.—The steamer *Sidon* has arrived from Liverpool. She reports having exchanged signals with the steamer *Vanderbilt* off Halifax on Tuesday last.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Flour declined 25 cents; sales of 8000 bbls. at $9 [illegible] 75 for State; $10 60@11 for Ohio, and $11@14 50 for Southern. Wheat declined 2@3 cents; sales unimportant. Corn dull; 94,000 bushels sold at 91@92. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; sales of 300 bbls. at $40 [illegible] 50 for mess. Lard sold at 22@23½ cents. Whisky dull; sales of 1000 bbls. at $1 70.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Stocks are lower, and there is a panic in the market. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland Coal, 62½; Illinois Central, 126½; Erie, 86; Michigan Southern, 76½; New York Central, 109½; Reading, 124; Hudson River, 111½; Canton Co., 52; Missouri 6s, 60; Erie, 1881, One Year Certificates, 95; Coupons, 97½; Five-Twenty Coupons, 1864, Coupon 6s, 103¾; Gold, 1.35; since the Board, 1.34.

THE REBEL RAID ON SANDUSKY,

Seizure of Two Steamers—Destruction of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen—Attempt to Seize the U. S. Steamer Michigan—The Scheme Frustrated.

Special Dispatch to the Cleveland Leader.

SANDUSKY, September 23.—A deep-laid and carefully-planned Rebel conspiracy, which had no less an object than the capture of the United States steamer *Michigan*, the liberation of the secesh prisoners on Johnson's Island, and the serious damage, if not the entire destruction, of our lake commerce, culminated yesterday evening, owing to the discovery of the plot and the arrest of the leading conspirators in this city last night.

It was almost entirely frustrated, and the only damage done is the capture and partial destruction of two small steamers, the *Philo Parsons* and the *Island Queen*.

The following is an outline of the facts:—The *Philo Parsons*, a side-wheel steamer, running between Sandusky and Detroit, commanded by Captain Atwood, left Detroit yesterday morning at half after eight, with about forty passengers.

She took on four passengers at Sandwich, three miles below, and about twenty at Malden, twenty miles down the river, both on the Canada side. The only baggage they had was an old trunk, bound with cords. On reaching North Bass Island, where Captain Atwood resides, he went ashore, leaving Ashley, the clerk, in command, and the boat continued on her way.

About six o'clock, as soon as the boat left Kelly's Island, on her way to Sandusky, the clerk was seized by four men, who drew revolvers on him.

The trunk which they had brought on with them turned out to be filled with navy revolvers and hatchets. When it was opened some twenty-five men armed themselves from it.

Each man having two revolvers, the party were headed by an intelligent Englishman, apparently well acquainted with nautical matters. They then took possession of the boat, threatening death to all who resisted. The boat was then headed down the Lake until ten miles beyond Sandusky, then turned and run past Kelley's Island to Middle Bass.

While lying at Middle Pass Island, the steamer *Island Queen*, Captain Orr, a small side-wheel steamer, usually running been Sandusky and the islands, but now bound to Toledo with a number of passengers, including thirty or forty returning 100 days' men, came alongside about 7 o'clock. She was instantly seized, and as there was for a moment some show of resistance made, some shots were fired, and the Engineer of the *Island Queen* was wounded in the cheek.

The passengers of both boats, together with the clerk, Ashley, were then put ashore, the soldiers being put on parole not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy until exchanged.

A portion of the baggage was also sent ashore. No private property was taken, but the books, papers, and money of both boats were seized. The boats were then started out into the lake northward, the *Parsons* towing the *Queen*, which was empty.

The crews of both boats were retained on the *Parsons*. The *Queen* was scuttled, a hole was knocked in her bottom, and she was sent adrift off Point au Pelle, and she struck a reef about three miles from land, where she lies in several feet of water. Parties who visited her to-day say that she can be recovered without serious damage.

The *Parsons* then returned to the mouth of Sandusky bay with the intention of seizing the United States steamer *Michigan*, but not receiving the expected signal from their fellow conspirators, they returned again, and passed the Island under a full head of steam, headed for Malden, Canada West.

At this time Captain Orr, of the *Queen*, who was on board the *Parsons*, and from whom we get this information, was placed in the hold of the vessel, and about seven o'clock this morning he was put ashore by the afterwards made his way to Detroit, and arrived here this evening.

The *Parsons* had subsequently been run ashore at Sandwich, on the Canada side, and robbed of her furniture, scuttled, and her steam-pipes cut. We hear a rumor that she has since been got into the dry-dock at Detroit.

In a conversation with the captain and the conspirators, they expressed themselves in favor of the election of McClellan.

The plot, so far triumphantly carried out, was only prevented from its completion by succeeding in the discovery and arrest of the leading conspirators in this city.

About six weeks ago a stranger, who passed by the name of Cole, made his appearance here and stopped at the West House. He had a large amount of gold with him, and claimed to be the son of a wealthy Philadelphian, and to have come to Sandusky for the purpose of buying a vessel.

He became very intimate with the officers of the United States steamer *Michigan*, and made arrangements with them for a grand supper last evening, intending to drug their wine and then with the help of leading Copperheads here, to capture the vessel, but he was recognized by a Southern refugee a few days since, as a Captain in the Rebel army, and was arrested the night before last and placed on board the steamer *Michigan*.

In his trunk were found full details of the plan of the conspirators, which was to culminate yesterday, and included the seizure of the Michigan by Rebels and Copperheads here, a union with the Rebels on the Parsons, a liberation of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and a marauding cruise among the lakes.

He was frightened into turning States evidence, and on his revelations six leading Copperheads here were arrested last night and taken to Johnson's Island.

Their names are Captain Abraham Strain, John H. Williams, B. E. Stanley, L. B. Merrick, F. Rosenthal, and John M. Brown.

A companion of Cole's, named Robinson, was also arrested this afternoon.

The United States Marshal, Commissioner, and District Attorney are here, and will investigate the case to-morrow.

—Excursion trains are now running between Paris and Madrid. The distance is accomplished in thirty-six hours.

—A new albumenoid substance has been discovered in milk by MM. Milton and Commaille, French chemists. It has hitherto been believed that casein is the only protein compound in milk, but these chemists have now shown that after this has been removed there remains a substance possessing many though not all of the characters of albumen. They precipitate the casein with acetic acid, and the filtrate when heated produces a coagulum which possesses 15·6 per cent. of nitrogen. The new substance, which they propose to term, provisionally, *lactoproteine*, has the following characters:—It is not coagulated by heat, nor by nitric acid, nor by bichloride of mercury, nor by the combined action of acetic acid and heat. It is but slightly affected by concentrated alcohol, but is readily precipitated by an acid solution of the nitrate of binoxide of mercury, the precipitate, however, redissolving in excess of the precipitate.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—James Luly, a soldier at home on furlough, because of a wound, was tried this morning on an indictment charging him with having committed an assault and battery with intent to kill one James Gallow. The affair occurred the latter part of June, in the vicinity of Twelfth and Vine streets, where the defendant assaulted Gallow with a knife, and inflicted upon his person six distinct wounds, none of them, however, fortunately for both parties, proving fatal.

The defendant, in justification of the attack, alleged that while he was in the army, where he had served for two years, he had, at the solicitation of the prosecutor, enclosed him money for his wife and for her support, which the prosecutor had failed to apply as he had promised; and that when he, the defendant, returned home, he found his wife and family in a state almost of destitution; and that, while smarting under this great wrong, he had assaulted the prosecutor as testified to. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but recommended defendant to the mercy of the court.

William Gape, Seventh and Fisher streets, was then arraigned on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses from Mackay & Hogg, commission merchants, Water street. Mr. Hogg testified that he gave the defendant credit for a bill of flour upon the representation made that he (the defendant) owned the property where he resided and did business; whereas, in point of fact, he had really sold and conveyed the property more than a month prior to the transaction. On trial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 64. Noon, 75. One P. M. 77. Wind, S. W.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—John Fitzgerald is the name of a white man residing in Armat street Germantown, whose repeated brutality to his wife has long disgusted the whole neighborhood. A night or two since he came home drunk, and met Mrs. Fitzgerald, turned on her, and beat her in a most shocking manner, and the poor woman is so badly beaten about the head and face that her own most intimate friends could not recognize her. Her brutal husband was arrested and committed for trial.

MUSTERED IN.—This morning Company L of the Union League Regiment was mustered into the United States service. The officers are:—Captain, Samuel Wrigley; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Frazier; Second Lieutenant, William A. Miller. Lieutenant Frazier having been so successful in procuring men, has been detailed to recruit for the remaining companies which are to be formed. The regiment is to contain fifteen companies in all, and recruiting will still continue at the old city headquarters, No. 268 S. Third street. Ten companies of this regiment have already left for the seat of war.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A report was on the street this morning that two freight trains on the Philadelphia and New York roads came into collision this morning at Torresdale. One man is reported killed, but neither his name nor the cause of the accident can be ascertained.

FINAL HEARING.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, a final hearing took place in the matter of the prosecution against John W. Dubree, late a measurer in the shoe department at the Arsenal, the charge being fraud in the measurement of leather. The Commissioner reserved his decision until next Saturday.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF KENNESETH ISRAEL—DEDICATORY EXERCISES THIS AFTERNOON—PROGRAMME OF SERVICES.—The magnificent new synagogue, "Kenneseth Israel," in Sixth street, above Brown, will be dedicated, with the impressive ceremonies peculiar to the Hebrew faith, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. David Eirhorn, D.D., of Philadelphia, the Rev. Isaac Adler, D.D., and Rev. Dr. Meyer, of New York, assisted by all the rabbis of this city. The oratorio of "The Creation," by Haydn, will be sung by a choir of one hundred and fifty voices, accompanied by the new organ and a full band of instrumental music, together with several solos.

The society of "Kenneseth Israel" having adopted the *reformed* style of worship, the hollow square and reading desk has been dispensed with, and pews substituted, the males and females sitting together, and not apart, as heretofore. An altar and pulpit is used, while the gallery is devoted to an organ and choir, the congregation accompanying them by singing out of psalm-books; and, in fact, other forms are adopted, and the general appearance of the synagogue bears a very close resemblance to the churches of the Christian faith. The edifice is lighted by a splendid chandelier of fifty-four lights in the centre, and numerous side-lights; and the altar is adorned by two splendid pedestals, from each of which extends seven branches, typical of the "Seven Candlesticks" of Holy Writ.

The decorations and furnishing of the Ark was done by Walraven, No. 719 Chesnut street. The curtains are magnificently embroidered with gold, and the pew cushions, manufactured of rich crimson damask, are also furnished by the same gentleman. The floors are covered with tapestry velvet carpet, and the building throughout is of the most *recherche* character.

The dedicatory exercises this afternoon will be of the most impressive character. The gates of the edifice will close at precisely a quarter after two o'clock, and no persons will be admitted except those having tickets of invitation. At precisely three o'clock the procession, composed of the Board of Managers, Directors, officers of the Congregation, invited rabbis of this city, and the residents of neighboring congregations, will leave the old Temple of the Congregation in New Market street, above Noble, and proceed to the new edifice in Sixth street. On their arrival here, the choir will sing the 118th Psalm, music by Mr. Stadler. While the procession is entering the temple, the congregation will rise, and the choir will again sing a hymn of music, by Selix Sulger.

The carriers of the "Books of Law" will then proceed to the *Bemah*, while the remaining participants of the procession will halt in front of the same. At the conclusion of the hymn the Holy Receptible will be opened, and the benepiction, *Sche Hechegunu*, will be delivered. The "Books of Law" will be placed in the Receptible, after which the participants in the procession and the congregation will take their places.

After these ceremonies have been gone through with, the Rabbi will read the "text." The choir will then sing Psalm 150th, music by W. Fischer, the leader of the choir; after which Hymn 27th, first and second verses, will be sung. Then follows the sermon by the Rabbi of the congregation, which will be followed by the choir singing Hymn 27th, third and fourth verses. While the prayer in Psalm 23d is quietly being rehearsed, another song of praise will be rendered by the choir. During the singing of one verse of a similar hymn, the "Holy Receptible" will again be opened by the Rabbis, and appropriate remarks will be made.

Next follows the "Lecture of Thora," and the rehearsing of the text of prayer, read by Dr. Mayer. This prayer opens as follows:—

When Faith (too young for a sublimer creed)
Her simple text from Nature's volume taught,
She wakened meekly, whose shell and reed
(Though fateful note) upon her spirit softly wrought.
But soon from sylvan altars and rock wing,
And music followed still the angel's flight;
Strange so more, she touched a golden string,
And sang aloud in revelations light.
Lend, lend our chords, ye seraph pair,
The soul of Jesse's son,
That we may in harmonious pray'r
Else Holy One!

After this follows a sermon, delivered by the same divine, Psalm 19th, first and second verses, will then be sung, as also Psalm 32d. Prayer then follows until the conclusion of the exercises.

In the ceremonies the vocal society "Saengerbund," of this city, will participate.

The services to-morrow will commence at 8½ o'clock, A. M. Rev. Dr. Adler, of New York, and Dr. Deutsch, of Baltimore, will conduct the "festival" services. The "Cecilia" vocal society will on that occasion assist the choir in the singing.

The temple will no doubt be thronged to excess this afternoon, long before the hour for commencing the services has arrived, and numbers in possession of tickets will be obliged to forego the pleasure of witnessing so impressive a ceremony as the dedication of this new edifice.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE SANITARY CONVENTION.—This body will assemble in this city on the 25th of next month, and will be largely attended by representatives from all parts. In accordance with a request of the Convention, the following named gentlemen have been appointed in behalf of City Councils, to be in attendance as delegates:—Messrs. Uhler, Brightly, and Kamerly, of Select Council, and Messrs. Gray, Laughlin, and Bumm, of Common Council.

CAUGHT.—George B. Lawrence was arrested at Front and Noble streets at an early hour this morning, with a coat in his possession. When asked by the police what he was doing at such an early hour, he could give no answer, being unable to tell where he was going to or where he had come from. Alderman Toland provided him with free board and lodging.

A BAD BOY.—This morning, a lad named William Malone, aged 15 years, was arraigned before Alderman Toland, upon the charge of entering a house in the Eleventh Ward, and stealing therefrom the sum of $30. The same boy was arrested only a few weeks since for the larceny of pig-iron, but on account of his youth he was released. He now stands committed for trial.

ACCIDENT AT A MILL.—This morning, Joseph Coyle, 17 years of age, was seriously injured about the head at Arbuckle's Mill, Manayunk. It is supposed that he was caught in the belting. He was taken to his home in Jackson street. Accidents at the Manayunk mills are of most too frequent occurrence of late.

FIRE MATTERS.—The Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department have petitioned Councils for an increase of salary.

The William Penn Hose and the Independence Steam Fire Engine Companies received extra appropriations yesterday for services rendered since their location.

PARADE OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A meeting of this organization will be held at Sansom Street Hall this evening, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for making a portion of the great procession to-morrow evening. All who wish to join should be at the hall early. See announcement in another column.

POLITICAL DEBATE.—The first of a series of political debates between William D. Kelley, Esq., the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress, and Mr. George Northrop, Democratic candidate for the same position, will take place this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Broad and Spring Garden streets.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.—This gallant officer is soon expected to arrive in this city, on a short visit to his home. In view of this fact, City Councils, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution tendering the use of Independence Hall to the General for the reception of his friends.

STEALING TIMP.—Emma Johnson is the name of a Front street bummer who was committed by Alderman Dougherty this morning to answer the charge of the larceny of a clock. When overhauled she was making 2·40 time.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday the body of an unknown white man, about forty years of age, was found at Smith's Island. The deceased had on a blue navy shirt and dark pants. He had dark brown hair and red goatee.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Charles Warren, charged with an attempt to shoot Minnie Kerby at Fox's Casino, last Monday night, had a final hearing before Alderman Butler yesterday, and was held in $1500 bail to answer.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A meeting of colored people, called to consider the subject of riding on passenger railway cars, was held last evening. No definite plan, however, was proposed.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.—The additional sum of $15,000 has been appropriated by City Councils for the completion of the Municipal Hospital.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—Mr. H. W. Gray, member of Common Council from the 15th Ward, has presented his resignation, to take effect on and after the 10th of October next.

CRICKET.—To-morrow a match game of cricket between the first eleven of the Hamilton and Young America Clubs will come off on the grounds of the latter, Turnpike Bridge, Germantown.

LARCENY CASES.—This morning Mary Ann Thomas was before Alderman Clouds, charged with having robbed a man named Floyd of twenty-five dollars. It seems that the latter visited a house at Front and Norris streets, and there indulged pretty freely in the ardent. After becoming stupefied, it is alleged that Mary Ann rifled his pockets.

This morning a case of youthful depravity was heard before Alderman Beitler. Two little girls, aged eight and ten years, were charged with the larceny of coal from the Reading Railroad cars. The children, according to their own story, were sent after the "black diamonds" by their parents. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

Mary Duffy was before Alderman Thomas, of Germantown, charged with larceny. It seems that she was employed at a house in Harvey street, and stole a pair of stockings and two portmonnaies. When asked by the magistrate what she had to say, she replied that the stockings she had put on in a mistake, and that the two portmonnaies found in her pocket had been placed there by her mistress—in mistake, also. The reason not being a good one, she was committed for trial.

ACCIDENT.—A woman named Catherine Marke, sixty-four years of age, had her shoulder-blade fractured, and received a severe contusion on the back part of her head yesterday, by being struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive at Ninth street and Columbia avenue.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Maggie Labran, and Catharine Connor, domestics, employed at the residence of Mr. David J. Johnson, were arrested yesterday on the charge of the larceny of a breastpin valued at $1500. They will have a hearing this afternoon.

DROWNED SAILOR.—This morning the body of a drowned sailor was found at Washington street wharf.

SUSSEX LEAD COMPANY.—We are informed that this company will be ready in a few days to send its prepared ores to market, the crushing machinery being completed and at work. The jigging or separating machinery, will be finished and in operation in a few days, and the company, having a large quantity of lead ore mined and ready for the machinery, it is to be presumed, will soon have a regular revenue from the products of the mine, which will doubtless be very acceptable to stockholders, many of whom have paid higher prices than our present quotation is. We learn, also, that the ores of this company have been tested in London, with a view to a market in England, where the ores is desired for enameling purposes.

The following is a copy of an analysis made by Professor Nead, of London:—

THE LEAD ORE TEST.—The pulverized mineral freed as much as possible from any gangue, yielded sixty-five per cent. of lead. Lead ores (galena) yields from seventy-five to seventy-eight per cent.

Three or four samples of the lead reduced from this ore were cupelled; the mean result showed fourteen ounces of silver to the ton of lead—a very favorable yield, and one which justifies a careful search for the mineral.

(Signed) HENRY M. NOAD,
LL. D. and F. R. S., &c., &c.

May 26.

CON. BY OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.—What order is presumed was given by Grant to Sheridan, when he sent him with his cavalry to the Valley of the Shenandoah?

Answer—Drive Early back to Richmond!

We proposed when we first received this from

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Fourteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Had it not been for the destruction of the railroad bridges, stores, &c., about Gordonsville, by a cavalry expedition a few days since, General Sheridan's victory would have closed the campaign in the valley of Virginia. This achievement has prevented General Early from leisurely retreating to Richmond, and has rendered his prospects for obtaining supplies rather unsatisfactory. Early is now wending his way as rapidly as possible to Staunton, and thence probably to Lynchburg. The latest reports state that he has taken a position at Flint Hill, beyond Strasburg, from which he was partially dislodged on Wednesday. Since Wednesday night no further advices have been received from the front.

There is but little doubt expressed about the recapture of Staunton by our troops, and the Rebel army under Early will be of but poor use to General Lee, even if it should get back to Richmond without further disaster. The fact that Sheridan has been able to follow and drive the Rebels for a distance of fifty miles beyond Berryville augurs new successes in itself, and we shall be disappointed if we do not soon hear of some new victory in the valley. A predatory band of Rebels moved west through the Blue Ridge gaps to a point between Winchester and Strasburg on Tuesday night, and succeeded in capturing some of General Sheridan's despatches, but as these are now all sent in cipher, their possession will be of little value to the enemy. General Sheridan's supply trains have arrived safely at Winchester.

The Rebels under Shelby and Marmaduke are said to be advancing into Missouri, directly into the hospitable arms of General A. J. Smith, who knows well how to receive them.

All is quiet yet in General Grant's army, but stirring events may be looked for at any moment from the south bank of the James river.

General Sherman is still fortifying Atlanta and exchanging prisoners.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The coast is now clear. John Charles Fremont has formally withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and the contest has thereby been narrowed down, as we expected it would be, between the two great parties of the country, the Republicans and the Democrats. We shall say nothing of General Fremont that his dearest friend would except to. He was, as even he will now admit, drawn into a seeming, if not actual opposition to the political party which is really the party of freedom. The issue in this Presidential canvass should not be misunderstood. They who would seek to cancel, or disgrace, or disavow it, are not and cannot be the true partisans and adherents of the Administration.

Principle, after all, is more powerful with the people than policy. The masses love truth and candor, but they hate falsehood and equivocation. Parties must be distinguished broadly and positively in times like these, and not be so nearly assimilated by a weak and timid assertion of their distinctive views and opinions as to leave the great body of the people at a loss to choose between them.

Now, what is it that really divides the Republican and Democratic parties at this time? Not the naked question as to the termination of the war on the basis of the Union, because both are professedly committed alike to that grand ultimate end. McClellan says that the Union of the States is the only foundation on which a permanent peace can be made. President Lincoln assumes the same premises. He declares that this war must be fought out on the principle that the preservation of the Union is a *sine qua non* of pacification.

But while all this is true—while the Republicans and the Democrats are alike engaged, by their solemn declarations, to a refusal of any settlement of this civil war except on the condition of a restored Union of the States, it is nevertheless notorious that the two parties are radically distinguished by one fundamental issue.

The Democratic party, represented by General McClellan, and accepting his letter as their platform, have taken the ground that the States in rebellion may come back into the Union, *in statu quo ante bellum*, upon simply laying down their arms, and suing for peace. But that is not the Republican platform. The President and his party say that the Rebels shall be punished for their revolt; that they shall not be restored to the state from which they seceded without suffering some just punishment for the atrocious war they have made on the peace and integrity of the nation. They say, in a word, that slavery, which was made the cause of the war by the slaveholders themselves, shall be destroyed, utterly and entirely, before peace is concluded. And they insist on this condition, not only because it is right in point of principle, but because they believe that the Union never can be re-established on a basis of permanent harmony and stability unless slavery is first extinguished. This is a sound political doctrine, and it should be boldly asserted by the Republicans in the present canvass.

EARNESTNESS.

There is an appalling lack of earnestness in American life. In the hot and hurried pursuit of wealth we grant there is seriousness so profound as to amount almost to sternness, and there is zeal so fervid as to look like infatuation or insanity. No one can charge us with coldness in our business, for it is as clear as meridian sunlight that the heart-strings are tightly wrapped around it. Shop-life is something intensely grave, and your money-seeker is no dullard or dreamer, but a creature bristling with ardor and breathing energy. We sell and borrow, we buy and lend, as if we feel a warm interest in what we do, and as if we attach meaning and weight to it.

The state of the Stock Market is not regarded with placidity; we do not fold our arms, and walk laggardly, and talk gently, when a glitter of gold flashes in our eyes. As working men, we are impressively earnest. We treat each other with the utmost soberness and solicitude in store and office. But where else but in the places of business will you point to downright earnestness? We ought to find it in the pulpit and in the pews—surely there. And yet the minister of God stands up in his solemn place, Sunday after Sunday, and mouths.

He is graceful, it may be, and he writes prettily and speaks sweetly; but does he mean what he says? Does his soul burn with a passionate desire to sow the seed of eternal life? Does he hear a voice that is never still calling upon him to warn of the wrathful fires that shall burst upon the unrepenting sinner soon? Does he look, does he act as if he loves his business? You listen to him as you listen to one who recites a beautiful story in beautiful language. You catch the gleam at short intervals of his white pocket-handkerchief, and you shuffle a little, or clear your throat, or look to see how somebody else takes it, when he concludes an elaborate and brilliant sentence.

When the services are over you hasten to exclaim to your friends your perfect delight with the "splendid sermon;" after which inevitable weekly outburst you vehemently inquire who that was in such and such a pew, and work your passage down the aisle, through a gust of lively conversation, rejoicing that your preacher is so easy and elegant a man. Or else his speech falls upon your ear like the hum of insects in the white noon of a midsummer day. You feel ponderous weights on your eye-lids—your head wabbles—you torture yourself, with pins and finger-nails, into spasmodic wakefulness and attention. You are waiting for fire—you are served with milk and water.

Why is the march of Christianity so slow, its spread so imperceptible, its benign influence so little felt? Why are its apostles so few, its triumphs so hard won? Is it not because there is no stirring, struggling earnestness in the pulpit nor beneath it? Most divines, now-a-days, evince no agonizing concern about the souls entrusted to their care. Whitfield's blazing spirit has not descended upon them. They read polished essays. They exhort in a half apologetic manner, as if fearful of hurting the feelings or shocking the nerves. Oh! that the outright earnestness of St. Paul would animate our passive, genteel ministers, or the glowing ardor of that old preacher whom Wirt saw and heard in the woods of Virginia, and immortalized forever.

Earnestness, moreover, does not mark our press. It does not strike hard, brave blows at social or political wrongs. It sugars, and gilds, and compromises; it breathes a spirit of cowardly conservatism; its words and phrases are the mildest and most harmless the vocabulary affords. No subject scarcely is treated with feeling. There is not a palpable desire to come at the truth, to sustain good men and good actions. Editors rack their brains to fill columns with orthodox inanity. The aim of their existence is how not to say it as agreeably and inoffensively as possible. The people would as soon look for vivid lightning in an unflecked sky, as for vitality and force in the public journals. There is no earnestness vivifying our press.

In social life there is the same absence of the same grand and glorious element. We play and fool with each other all the while. Go to one of our parties, to one of those stiff and awkward attempts at social enjoyment which are indigenous to the soil. How completely "in fun" are all these bright people! How flippantly they exchange their ideas; how they smile polite mistrust of one another; how meaninglessly they simper and nod their heads! Why you would absolutely terrify them were you to attempt to be in earnest. Seriousness would horrify them as much as the sight of a mouldy skull. You must say what you don't mean, or what from long-continued utterance you really begin to think you do mean. And so, not only at parties, but in the home-circles, and in all localities save those of business, we assimilate to dull clods.

Earnestness—how noble, how admirable a trait of character! If you dream of achieving conquest over mind or matter, be earnest. If you intend to earn your footing on this beauty-teeming earth, and prove your right to be called a man, be earnest!

AMUSEMENTS.

Little Katie Baker.—Those who have witnessed the performance of the character of "Marie" in the *Sea of Ice*, by this precocious female prodigy, will agree with us that she has no equal of her years on the stage. She acts with the grace, correctness, and power of one much older; which, while it is astonishing, is so admirable as to engage the larger portion of the applause bestowed upon the piece. It will be gratifying intelligence to those who nightly admire and applaud "Little Katie," to know that she is a good, deserving, and obedient girl in private life, and is in every way worthy of the attentions given her. As a native of our city, we are glad to see her appreciated thus, and hope soon to aid in giving her a more substantial proof of our admiration.

Operatic Concerts.—We are informed that Mr. De Vivo, the well known maestro, has consented to give two or three concerts in our city during the coming week. The vocal gems of the most popular operas will fill up the programme of each concert. The following distinguished artists are members of the troupe:—Signora Whiting Lorini, Signora Fanny Natalie Testa, Signors Stefani, Testa, and Amodio, with Mr. N. Brehens as musical conductor. Detailed announcements will be given next week.

The Stereoptikon.—If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," then can this quotation most aptly be applied to the Stereoptican entertainments now being given at the Assembly Buildings. It is, without doubt, the most beautiful and most pleasing exhibition that has visited our city, and but one opinion has been expressed in regard to it, and that is admiration of its great merits. The "Ghost" scene is a curious and beautiful illusion. We would advise all, especially the ladies, to see this splendid entertainment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.—Resolutions were passed by City Councils, requesting the Mayor to ask the President and Secretary of War to suspend the draft, in view of the present rapid volunteering, and also to ascertain whether an arrangement can be made with the Provost Marshal-General to transfer the excess of quotas in certain wards to deficient wards, that a draft may be avoided in all parts of the city.

Great Mass Meeting.—A mass meeting of citizens was held last evening at Concert Hall (Union League Hall), to listen to a speech in connection with the Presidential campaign, by Hon. William D. Kelley. So great was the crowd assembled, that hundreds unable to gain admittance, organized a meeting outside the hall, at which speeches were made by Mr. Thomas M. Coleman, and others.

Investment.—An investment of $1500 was made in the new Government loan yesterday by the Lafayette Hose Company.

The Way to Do It.—Yesterday morning the Two-hundred-and-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, struck tents at Camp Cadwalader, and marched through the city on their way to the front, under orders to report to General Birney, commanding the Tenth Army Corps. They went through without display. No presentation of flags or other ceremony attended their departure. This absence of display has characterized the raising and organization of the entire regiment. On the 15th of August, J. W. Moore, Major of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, opened his recruiting in this city, and subsequently in other parts of the State. He had come up from the front with authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of [illegible] shooters to be attached to the Tenth Corps. He went to work alone, and in less than thirty days mustered in about thirteen hundred men more than was required for his own regiment. The Government were not able to furnish arms and uniforms for the entire regiment, or Colonel Moore would have left the city ten days ago.

The surplus men will be attached to the Two-hundred-and-thirteenth Regiment, which J. C. Hanscom, now Major on General Birney's staff, is now raising in the city. Though he has been in town less than ten days, he has already nearly six hundred men. His regiment will be armed and uniformed as sharp-shooters, and will be attached to the Tenth Corps.

The appearance of the Two-hundred-and-third Regiment, as they marched through the streets yesterday, was the theme of general remark. More than one-half the men were veterans, and the others were men in the prime of life, and able to endure the hardships of the field. Though we have often seen more display on such an occasion we have never seen a finer body of men, who looked as if they were in earnest, and were not on a holiday excursion.

Colonel Moore deserves great praise for the energy and tact he has shown in raising the regiment. He has himself come out of the ranks, and is an accomplished soldier. With such men as he has so selected we are sure he will prove himself a competent leader, and the Rebels will often get messages from his sharp-shooters.

Recruiting.—If the same activity as is at present shown is continued by the various committees whose wards are still deficient, there are some hopes that the draft can be avoided. This morning warrants were issued for the payment of sixty-five men, seventeen of whom were substitutes. There are recruiting in Philadelphia two organizations, or rather parts of organizations. Authority has been given to raise two more companies for the Union League Regiment which left for the seat of war last week, and four companies for the Birney Zouaves. This latter regiment is to be recruited to ten companies, six of which are already full, while the four being raised in this city are much behind. For the credit of Philadelphia, these four companies should be filled at once. The several wards whose quotas are not filled will have their men credited to these companies.

As a step in the right direction, we would state that at the draft meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward, held last evening, the following resolution, offered by Mr. John W. Frazier, was adopted:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as the quota of the Second Ward is now full, with a small surplus, we deem it inexpedient at the present time to enlist any more men to the credit of the Second Ward.

Mr. Frazier offered the resolution and advocated its passage as an act of charity to the First, Seventh, Tenth, and other wards, that are largely deficient in their quotas, as every man enlisted by the Second Ward from this time forth lessens the chances of the deficient wards filling their quotas in the few days given them by the Provost Marshals. Let all the wards that have met the requirements of the law stop recruiting at once.

Financial Condition of the City.—The following is a comparative statement of actual payments made in the years 1863 and 1864, from January 1 to September 1, in each year. The amount of payments to the several Departments in 1863 was $3,204,030 25; do 1864, $3,044,982 07; the increase of salaries in the Departments amounted to $350,000, two-thirds of which was paid to September 1, 1864, equals $233,333 33; showing the amount expended in 1864 at the same rate of 1863, except for materials, to be $2,811,648 74, or $392,281·51 more in 1863 than in 1864. The outstanding warrants of former years paid in 1863 amounted to $853,634 78; do in 1864, $801,319 34, showing an excess of $147,-714 26 in 1864. The amount paid for defense in 1863 was $47,695 87; do in 1864, $16,519 82; or $31,176·05 more in 1863 than this year. The amount paid for Municipal Hospital in 1863 was $5596; do in 1864, $13,811·81, or $13,757 35 more this year than last. The amount paid families of volunteers in 1863 was $429,492·62; do in 1864, $428,775·71, or a decrease of $716·91 this year. The bounties paid in 1864 over 1863 amounted to $3,778,266·16. The outstanding warrants for the years 1863 and 1864 are as near equal as can be judged without going over all the accounts of both years, and they amount to $1,809,220 62.

Brutal Assault on Shipboard.—This morning, one of the sailors on board the ship *Tuscarora*, named John Heersy, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, was arrested upon the charge of assaulting and attempting to outrage Mrs. Julia Beard, a passenger on board the same vessel. About 11 o'clock last night, the attention of Lieutenant Edgar, of the River and Harbor Police, was attracted by screams which seemed to come from the ship *Tuscarora*. The Lieutenant hastened on board the vessel, and there found Mrs. Beard struggling in the hands of Heersy, the latter, in order to accomplish his hellish design, having struck her two violent blows over the head, inflicting severe wounds. The Lieutenant rushed in and seized Heersy, who attempted to resist. He was soon laid low, and finally lodged in the Station House. This morning he was committed to answer. Mrs. Beard is a very respectable Irish lady, her husband having been in this country five months, and she was on her way to join him, he having forwarded her money for that purpose.

Rumpus at a Ball.—A colored ball was given at Franklin Hall last night, and among those in attendance was a darkey named Charley Johnson. Charley got drunk and begun to raise a row generally. After upsetting three or four benches he turned to the audience and spilled as many of them. The police were called in. He showed fight, but they proved too many for him, and he was carried out. While proceeding to the station-house he managed to slip from his coat, and while the officers were holding the garment Charley beat a hasty retreat, almost equal to that made by Early. The officers soon discovered the vacancy, dropped the coat, and started after the runaway. He was soon overtaken and lodged in the Station House. This morning he was transferred to limbo.

Married.

Leedom—Wordan.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Francis Leedom to Mrs. Mary Ann Wordan, eldest daughter of Martin and Mary Ann Vice. [San Francisco papers please copy.]

Richards—Kimber.—On the 22d inst., by Friends' ceremony, Thomas Richards, Jr., to Deborah M., daughter of the late Thomas Kimber, all of this city.

Sewell—Heyl.—Wednesday, September 21st, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector assisted by Rev. Rees C. Evans, Colonel Wm. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, to Miss Helen Louisa Heyl, of this city.

Died.

Canitt.—On the 21st inst., Clara, wife of John E. Canitt, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Spring Garden Grove, No. 5 and U. U. of B., No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1643 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Dick.—On the 20th inst., George Dick, son of George and Catharine Dick, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of the Mercer Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 134 Dana (late Duke) street, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hemmold.—On the 21st inst., J. Frederick Hemmold, son of Franklin and Elizabeth Helmbold, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Fortieth street, above Market, West Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Hanson.—On the 21st inst., Hannah A., wife of William R. Hanson. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1642 S. Rittenhouse Square, on Saturday morning, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

McClain.—On the morning of the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, Mary McClain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Fortieth street, above Market, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

Naugle.—On the 9th inst., from amputation of the leg, at Chesapeake Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., Morris S. Naugle, Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, in the 27th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given on the recovery of the body.

Young.—On the 21st inst. after a long and severe illness, Colonel Henry Young.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Weccacoe Engine, Good Will Engine, Good Will Hose and Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Companies, also the National Guards and the Democratic Association of the Fifteen-th Ward, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fitzwater and Callowhill streets, on Sunday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ESTATE OF ROBERT V. MASSEY, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA E. MASSEY, ROBERT V. MASSEY, Jr., and JOSEPH H. TOWNSEND, Trustees, under the last will and testament of ROBERT V. MASSEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, October 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9-20-wfmw5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), a new and pure PIANO for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

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SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRYL,

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Consisting of

French Satins,
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Cotelins, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,

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Of the newest Colors and Patterns.

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One-third less than the present cost of Importation.

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BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pectoric Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by profusion free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

No. 413. Reasons why Dean has removed to No. 413 CHESNUT STREET, (Opposite the Custom House.) DEAN, NO. 413 CHESNUT STREET, Will sell, Wholesale and Retail, FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

DEAN has the Largest and Best Stock in this city of the following list of Goods:—

1. The best Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.
2. 20 Brands and Rough-and-Ready Tobacco.
3. Plain and Sweet-cut Virginia Tobacco.
4. Plain and Sweet Cavendish Tobacco.
5. Navy, and Congress, and Pong Tobacco.
6. The best stock of Havana Cheroots.
7. The best stock of Domestic Cheroots.
8. The best stock of Smoking Tobacco.
9. Pipes and Snuffs, &c.
10. Lynchburg Smoking, 25 cents per pound.
11. Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
12. The Capitol Fine-cut Chewing.
13. The Michigan Fine-cut Chewing.
14. Fine cut Chewing, 50 cents per pound.
15. Fine cut Chewing, 65 cents per pound.
16. Dean sells more than any ten stores.
17. Dean sells the Best and Cheapest.

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Choice Old Government Java Coffee, Roasted Fresh Every Morning, Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STEIN & COS PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

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FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY A NATIVE OF GERMANY, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY, AT FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR. LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at sep2-2w No. 722 FLORIDA Street.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL. COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth and Market Streets, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6. Address, au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [sel-1m*] W. WHITALL.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 520 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

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STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY, And received at any time. Evening sessions after September 15th.

Circulars, containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

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U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. au6-2m

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-Adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only guarantee that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. DR. C. L. MUNNS, 9-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 213 LODGE STREET. A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap4-wfmyr

WINDOW SHADES. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles. WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—THE SUPERB Stereopticon. THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. THE LATEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 9-21 3t*

STEREOPTICON AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Seventy splendid Views TO-NIGHT. 10*

STEREOPTICON AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Exquisite Statuary TO-NIGHT. 10*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. GROVER & FINN.....Proprietors and Managers. FIRST WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE. The management is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished artiste, Miss SUSAN DENIN, Who will make her appearance every night this week as "Lizzie de Lancey" and "Orgaria" in THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD. Admission—Family Circle, 25c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Reserved Dress Circle and Parquet Seats, 75c., extra. Orchestra Seats, $1; no charge for secured seats. Doors open at 7; to clock; curtain rises at 7½. FOURTH GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 24, at reduced prices.

STEREOPTICON.—THE FAMOUS GHOST Scene and other Novelties TO NIGHT, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 11*

STEREOPTICON.—THE GHOST IS making a sensation. See it TO NIGHT. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 10*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE. CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES. BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS. TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), September 23, WILD OATS.

ROVER.....EDWIN ADAMS
To conclude with the nautical drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
WILLIAM.....EDWIN ADAMS
Chanfrain.....Stuart Robson
Susan.....Miss E. Price
Dolly Mayflower.....Miss G. Jefferson

A GREAT BILL ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

STEREOPTICON.—A SPLENDID PROGramme TO-NIGHT. The Ghost, Statuary, Royal Palaces, etc. 11*

STEREOPTICON.—INSTANTANEOUS Views of England, France, Germany, America, etc., TO-NIGHT. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 11*

CHRIST REJECTED, The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist, IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET, In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

CHAMBERSBURG IN RUINS SHOWN TO-NIGHT by the STEREOPTICON. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 11*

THE GHOST SCENE TO-NIGHT BY THE Stereopticon. A Marvellous Illusion. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 11*

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1027 and 1029 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating. au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

THE GHOST! THE GHOST! THE GHOST! To night. STEREOPTICON. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 11*

THE GHOST AND HAUNTED CHAMBER TO-NIGHT in STEREOPTICON at ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. 11*

FREE CONCERT SALOON. The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive SUMMER GARDEN, attached, N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE, and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. BERTEL, who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed. au23-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

ALL OVER EUROPE BY THE STEREOP. tican TO-NIGHT at ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE AT Niagara Falls. STEREOPTICON. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. TO-NIGHT. 11*

J. D. CHENEY'S TEMPERED REED MELODEONS.—J. D. Cheney's new discovery for tempering Reeds has proved to be the most valuable invention for quickness of vibration, touch and durability, ever invented. JOHN MARSH, Sole Agent, 9-22-3t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEbrated New York Iron Frame, Over-strung Brass Scale Piano Fortes. JOHN MARSH, Sole Agent, 9 22-3t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Sole Agent for Haines Brothers' Premium Pianos, also, Ti ton's Patent Sounding Bar Guitars, Music, Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise of every description, wholesale and retail. 9-22 3t Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange and for sale. Orders by mail promptly executed. Open evenings.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, AND ASTHMA, TREATED WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS, BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, Author of the recently published work, THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. Von Moschzisker can say that his success has indeed been great. The success is the more gratifying as it is entirely owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, and the interest his patients (among whom are some very influential ones) have, from a sense of justice and gratitude, taken to promote it. Their testimonials, worded in the very highest terms, can be examined at his Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by his published works and the many different cases he has treated with success under their observation, proved himself able to perform in his professional capacity. For numerous patients courteously sent him by them, and kind notices of him and his works in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus constructed by DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been by the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons who consult DR. VON MOSCHZISKER may rely that he will give them a candid opinion of their case, and what he is able to do for them. Office 1027 WALNUT Street. 9 21

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES, Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the best of the many years, both in Europe and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and be is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above assertion, although their infallible power will prevent any mischief in health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box.

Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following druggists:

Elliott, White & Co., No. 36 S. Fourth street.
Wright & Sindall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Girard and Market streets.
Leighton & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delaney, Camden, N. J.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR To either agent, can have the PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY, By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage. 8. D. HOWE. 9-22-2m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N.Y.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. au3-3m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend promptly to sales of REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Exchange, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Dwellings, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE At the stores of the owners. Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

WANTS.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first class FIREMEN. Wages $2·25 per day. Applications may be made to Lieutenant Commander W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of allowing need apply. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, 9-12 12t Navy Department.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

50,

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

From the Times.

Major-General Fremont publishes a letter withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency. He sees that the union of the Republican party has now become a paramount necessity, and is unwilling that he should stand as an obstacle in the way of its success. He takes occasion to indulge in some severe animadversions upon President Lincoln and his policy which had been as well omitted. General John Cochrane, who was the Cleveland nominee for Vice-President, has also withdrawn his name from the ticket.

The Cleveland or radical movement never really amounted to much. It had neither inherent nor apparent strength. It had the smallest possible basis for itself. It commanded neither popular support nor respect. Its whole character gave proof that it was a necessary failure.

The times now are too solemn, the crisis is too great, to allow indulgence in personal animosities, or to be governed by an obstinate adherence to minor questions of policy. Our country is assailed by armed Rebels in the front and by malignant copperheads in the rear; and such is not the hour for disappointed friends to fall furiously upon the backs.

We have now but two political parties in the North; and that such would necessarily be the upshot of matters, when the real hour of trial came, was foreseen by all sagacious men from the first. Now let the Radicals, in a better spirit than is evinced by their representative leader, join hands with patriotic men of all other parties in the great effort to suppress the Rebellion, and sustain the Administration and the man who constitute the Executive power that must accomplish the work.

POLITICS AND POLISH.

From the Tribune.

Having read with considerable interest the late letter of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in which he announces his intention of supporting General George because he likes his manners, and of opposing Mr. Lincoln because he does not like his manners, we beg leave to congratulate the United States of America upon the possession of so Chesterfieldian a personage. No less should we rejoice at the willingness of so refined a gentleman as Mr. Reverdy Johnson to mix at all in the coarse and vulgar squabbles of American politics. And to perform them by the presence of his nice nobility. Mr. Turveydrop, in "Bleak House," would have been delighted to know Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Together they could have struck out inventions of polish.

We do not question Mr. Johnson's assertion that General George is an extraordinarily well-bred person, and quite indisposed to hurt the feelings of a single human being. The slave-holders are notoriously great judges of manners, and we know that such is their opinion of the General. Whether, if elected, he could save this country by a series of gracefully executed bows, a question for a jury of dancing masters.

It must in justice to Mr. Lincoln be remembered that while General George was caught early, and educated in the elegancies at the expense of the nation, the President was gallantly battling adverse fortune, and making his way, tooth and nail, through the thickets of poverty and obscurity. If he lacks those charming manners which Mr. Reverdy Johnson considers to be absolutely necessary in a President, he is only in the position of about nine-tenths of his fellow-citizens, who in this busy country and bustling age have found no leisure in which to woo the graces. If he is not always dignified, if his free and easy manners sometimes shock the buckram sentiment of conventional polish, he has, we doubt not, many other qualities, such as truth, honesty, fidelity to the Constitution, which should be regarded as compensations. We cannot expect everything for $25 000 per annum. If we get the useful, we can well spare the ornamental. As for General George, we suppose there never was such another prodigy, except Marshal Saxe, Scipiadas, the Earl of Peterborough, and a few more fellows of that sort. Alexander Pope wrote the following recipe for the "manners of a hero":—"Take all the best qualities you can find of all the celebrated heroes of antiquity; if they will not be reduced to consistency, lay them all in a heap upon him." We suppose the friends of General George must have heard of this prescription—at least they appear to be acting upon it. It was said that God gave to Bishop Berkley every virtue under Heaven."

If we may credit the Copperheads, Providence has been at this benign, but exceptional work again; and this time, instead of a bishop, has elected a major-general as the recipient of its munificence. It has given not only goodness, but calmness, and not only greatness, but grace, early piety, indomitable courage, and polish. No wonder Reverdy Johnson is charmed and adores. No wonder if a good many other old ladies fol low his example!

THE CHICAGO NOMINEE.

From the Times.

Fernando Wood on Saturday evening, in his speech of full adhesion to the Chicago nominees, gave just and conclusive reasons for the course he has decided to adopt. "If elected," said he, "I am satisfied that *he* [General McClellan] *will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent*, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be *an agent and the creature of our voice*." This is perfectly true, and the sequel will show it.

How, indeed, can he be anything else? He is nominated solely and exclusively because he is the representative of the party which adopts him. He is made their candidate only because he is to be their agent. Mr. Wood stated the simplest and most unquestionable maxim of practical politics, when he asserted that the nominee of a party becomes the representative of that party when, with his own consent, he becomes its candidate. When Buchanan was nominated, he stated that he was "no longer James Buchanan" but he was the representative of the principles and purposes of the party which had put him in nomination. This was true of him, and it must be true of every man who permits himself to be made the candidate of a political party.

Mr. Wood is perfectly right in counting on the perfect and complete loyalty of the Chicago nominee to the purposes and sentiments of the Chicago Convention. He would be right, and his faith would be just, even if that nominee had indicated any wish or purpose to depart from the platform on which he has been nominated; for he will of a great party, deliberately expressed, is infinitely stronger than the will of any man in it.

But General McClellan has not indicated the slightest dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform. He has neither written nor spoken a single syllable in repudiation of it, or in opposition to its views. No man doubts his acquiescence in it. No man doubts that he concurs in pronouncing the war a failure—or that he will, the minute he is elected, make "immediate efforts for the cessation of hostilities." He says not a syllable in condemnation of the Rebellion—nor a word on the necessity of crushing it by force of arms. He is for the Union, and so is Fernando Wood; and the latter is perfectly right in supporting him, because of the identity of their views as to the proper means for saving the Union and as to *the kind* of Union we shall have after it has been saved."

General Hooker's Speech at the New York Union League Last Night.

Amid loud cries of "Hooker, Hooker," "speech, speech," Gen. Hooker came forward and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—I need not tell you that I am totally unprepared for this. I cannot and I do not take this demonstration, or any part of it, to myself. I am not worthy of this reception. (Yes, you are," and loud cheers.) I am no more worthy than you. We are all in the same boat. You have been working in the cause in one place, and I have been working in another. Our victories here are as dear to us in the front as those in the front are dear to you here. ("That's it.") The victories of last fall—I speak from a full knowledge of the facts—were hailed with as much joy and enthusiasm in the army as though those victories had been achieved by another army than the army that I belonged to. The victory of Ohio was also hailed with joy, and I felt glad at the result. I hope I may feel many more, and I do not doubt that before next November we will taste of one like which this Rebellion has furnished no parallel. (Cheers.) I need not tell you that I rejoiced to find such an assemblage. It shows that it is all right with our cause and our country. (Applause.) Nothing—no reverses, no misfortune—can befall us when our people are animated by the feeling evinced here to-night. If the war has been prolonged, it has not been from weakness, but rather from our conscious strength. We have never put forth our resources nor our strength, although we have put forth such resources as have amazed the world. (Applause.) But it is true that the North has never yet made one great effort to crush the Rebellion. It can and will do it when it moves for that purpose. (Cheers.) The people in these loyal States, and I am proud to say it, have been in advance of the authorities during the whole of this Rebellion. They will be so until we reach the end, and that end is not remote. I am rejoiced to meet you to-night, and to meet you under such auspices. Tidings, glorious tidings, reach us from all the armies. The work goes bravely on there. There are no Copperheads (cheers) in the army. (Loud applause). They will fight well, and they will vote well also. (Loud applause.) More loyalty, more devotion, never animated the hearts and the hands of men more brave. I thank you most earnestly for the kindness that you have received me with this evening. I am unworthy of it. ("No, you are not—no, sir-ee.") I have, in an humble capacity, served my country, and have never failed to do my duty—("That's so")—and I trust I never will. I bid you good night.

General Hooker then retired amid renewed and boisterous applause.

The Baptists in California have severed chapels for the Chinese in San Francisco and Sacramento, and have many converts, of whom some have been licensed to labor in the gospel. The Presbyterians have an American missionary and two Chinese helpers. Idol gods are worshipped in two heathen temples in San Francisco.

The new Atlantic cable, soon to be laid, consists of a core of seven copper wires, covered with half an inch of gutta percha composition, as an insulating medium. Around this are wrapped ten solid homogeneous wires, capable of bearing a great strain. The whole is covered by yarn, saturated with a poisonous chemical compound, to protect it against marine insects and shell-fish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. RICHARD H. DANA,

OF BOSTON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES,

WILL ADDRESS THE

UNION LEAGUE,

AT THEIR HALL,

(LATE CONCERT HALL),

AT 8 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING.

The attendance of the Members of the League and citizens generally is particularly requested. It

☞ THE UNION LEAGUE HALL,

CHESNUT STREET,

ABOVE TWELFTH.

THIS HALL WILL BE OPEN

THIS EVENING

AND

SATURDAY EVENING,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Several distinguished speakers will be present and address the public on the ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN. 9-21-2t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

This Club will meet

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

At West Room of

SANSOM STREET HALL,

To make arrangements for the parade on SATURDAY Evening, September 24. Persons desirous of becoming members please attend.

EQUIPMENTS FOR SALE AT THE HALL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will meet at the same place at 4 o'clock.

All members having old Equipments please report.

This Club will assemble for PARADE, on SATURDAY, at 7 P. M., at the same place.

GEORGE INMAN RICHE,

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. FOX, JR.,

SECRETARY. It

☞ TO THE UNION CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD.

All loyal citizens of the Eighth Ward favorable to the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, opposed to a co-operative armed one and in favor of sustaining our brave soldiers in their efforts to crush this Rebellion and restore the Union, are earnestly requested to meet in council, at Horticultural Hall, 1020 Arch and SANSOM, on Monday Evening, 26th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

Rally, friends of a free and liberal Government, and show to traitors that the Eighth Ward is still true to her ancient record.

Let all come who can. Business of great importance is to be transacted.

The meeting will be addressed by

MORTON McMICHAEL,
CHARLES GILPIN,
CHARLES O'NEILL,

And other distinguished speakers.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee

ALEXANDER B. COLESBERRY, Secret'y.

9-22-3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 75 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1864.

TO AVOID DETENTION.—The holders of the Coupons of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 26th instant, when the Interest will be given, and checks will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo, in exchange for said coupons.

S. BRADFORD,
9-22-7t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the FIRST BATTALION UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB will be held at Headquarters, Concert Hall Building, Chestnut street, above Sixth, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the Parade on Saturday evening.

P. C. ELLMAKER, Chairman.
A. J. WETHERILL, Secretary. 9-22-3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB (Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors).

PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1864.

I. Pursuant to Orders No. 1, Headquarters UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB, the members of this battalion will parade, fully equipped, on SATURDAY EVENING next, 24th inst. They will be formed at 6 o'clock P. M., precisely, in Independence Square, the right resting near the Hall, at which the members will assemble at Headquarters (Commissioners' Building) to receive the Flags, Guidons, Lanterns, &c.

II. The First Assistant Marshals and Aids to Chief Marshal will appear mounted.

III. Obedience to the orders of the Marshals is strictly enjoined, and those found to be unruly responsible for conduct of the men. They will promptly suppress any disorder, and see that there be no straggling along the route.

By command of

Col. P. C. ELLMAKER,
Chief Marshal.

WILLIAM A. GRAY, }
CHARLES C. KNIGHT, } Special Aids.
JOSEPH T. FORT, }

9-22-3t

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.

ORDER No. 1.

The Club will assemble for parade on

SATURDAY EVENING, 24th Inst.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

AT HEADQUARTERS,

LIBRARY STREET, BELOW SIXTH.

Lanterns and Transparencies will be provided for all the members.

The Chief Marshal has appointed the following Special Aids:—

WM. B. KERN,
JESSE NICHOLS,
HENRY BUMM,
JOHN G. BUTLER,
GEORGE T. THORN,
WILLIAM MILWARD,
JOHN M. RILEY,

and the following aids —

BENJ. B. BROWN,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
JAS. McMANES,
ROBT. T. GILL,
FRED. M. ADAMS,
THOMAS DICKSON,
RICHARD M. BATTURS,
HENRY McINTIRE,
JOHN GIVEN,
GEO. W. HACKER,
WM. B. E. SELBY,
LYTLE J. HURST,
WM. ANDRESS,

And twenty-six Assistant Marshals, who will take position in the procession in the following order:—

1. JOSEPH BAILEY,
2. GEO. W. SCHAFFER,
3. A. I. FLOMERFELT,
4. BENJAMIN ALLEN,
5. A. WILSON HENSZEY,
6. W. B. BARNES,
7. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
8. FRANK JOHNSON,
9. THOS. H. ANBUCKER,
10. HENRY C. HOWELL,
11. ABEL LUKENS,
12. NATHAN SPERING,
13. ALEX. M. FOX,
14. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
15. FREDERICK WOLBERT,
16. ANDREW WRIGHT,
17. HENRY A. B. BROWN,
18. CHARLES H. CRAMP,
19. GEORGE DEHAVEN,
20. GEORGE W. FORD,
21. GEORGE A. SMITH,
22. E. T. CHASE,
23. GEORGE HART,
24. THOMAS S. ELLIS,
25. BARTON H. JENKS,
26. THOMAS DALLAS.

The members of the People's Campaign Club of 1860 are invited to join this organization, and all true and loyal citizens who are determined to sustain and preserve the Government from the assaults of open and covert traitors, are requested to join in our ranks, and march with us to victory.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
9-21 CHIEF MARSHAL.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

In future, all certificates of muster and credit presented to this Commission as claims for bounty, must be ENDORSED BY THE PROPER OFFICER AT CAMP, to the effect that the recruits are accepted and received into the service of the United States.

E. P. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary. 9-22-3t

☞ PROSPECTUS OF THE OLD BURNING SPRINGS OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

100,000 SHARES OF STOCK.

$25,000 RETAINED IN TREASURY FOR DEVELOPMENT FUND.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

NUMBER I.

Four or five acres in fee with celebrated GRACY WELL, producing ten barrels, with engine, &c.

NUMBER II.

Four or five acres in fee with one well on it, with oil unwrought. Leases went into Rebellion.

NUMBER III.

One-half of fee of well leased at one-third of oil in iron-bound barrels; a producing well, about three acres; say about eight barrels.

NUMBER IV.

One third interest in three and a half acres in fee with the old *Rathbone flowing well* on it, belonging to the land.

NUMBER V.

About six acres in fee; no well.

NUMBER VI.

About three acres in fee; no well.

NUMBER VII.

Three acres in fee at UPPER BURNING SPRING, with the McLean well on it, worked in sulphur fifteen barrels.

NUMBER VIII.

Five acres in fee; no well.

NUMBER IX.

One-half of three hundred and twenty-one lots each, ten rods square, making in all one hundred and five acres, lying on the BURNING SPRING RUN, between the tracts of the Rathbone land. Named above and below this is the best producing oil territory on BURNING SPRING DISTRICT.

NUMBER X.

Ninety acres, undivided half owned by the New York Company; a very promising tract; one well sinking oil two hundred feet deep, was to go on in 1861; perry boring then went into Rebellion. This tract adjoins the Rathbone Burning Spring Lands.

NUMBER XI.

ETERNAL CENTRE WELL.

Three-quarters interest; lease of about two acres; twenty years; subject to one-third royalty; one of the best locations for oil; it has twenty-feet flowing on River Kanawha—the best wharfage to be found (a very important point), two tanks, one of two thousand barrels in ground, one of twelve hundred barrels on ground, two pumping houses, a large stable, a nine-fifteen horse power engine, one well producing about two hundred barrels a month, two wells being bored one hundred and seventy feet each, with rigging attached to engine, tubing, &c.

These lands are situated at a point on the Burning Springs, Wirt county, Virginia, and front upon the Little Kanawha river, with good wharfage. From this point the oil can be shipped to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, for fifty cents a barrel, by the river.

These lands are all except in the tract recently sold to the "Burning Springs Petroleum Company," of New York, whose capital is five million dollars, and are nearly equal in producing per value to the lands of New York Company's land, and in prospective value are believed to be in no way inferior.

Several of these Burning Spring Wells were first bored in 1861, and then produced at a depth of two hundred to three hundred feet as much as *three hundred* barrels per day. They were abandoned on the breaking out of the Rebellion. The restoration of order has caused capitalists to look to this section. This is undoubtedly the best oil region in Virginia, as can be ascertained by inquiry of any one familiar with that section of country.

While these wells a from two hundred to three hundred feet deep have been yielding from twenty to fifty barrels per day, it has been demonstrated that by boring them to the depth of five hundred to seven hundred feet the third sandstone will be reached, as was done at Oil City, and a large and abundant supply of oil obtained. It is proposed by this company to expend *twenty-five thousand dollars at once* in boring under the upper strata one, a reliable engineer, the present wells deeper, and a number of new ones to a still greater depth.

The projectors of this company cannot be believed in entirely and no information given by them, but every one is invited to call and examine for himself.

The proceeds of the immediate development wells now on these lands would probably afford an immediate dividend of ten per cent., or more, on a capital of a million dollars, but no especial reliance is based upon the present production of badly bored and neglected wells, but upon the future development of what is believed to be the most prevailing crevice next to that owned by the celebrated Columbia Oil Company, on Oil Creek.

The lands will be purchased, and $25,000 retained in the treasury as development fund, so that further assessments for developing will not probably be required.

Ten Thousand Shares of stock will be offered at Five Dollars per share, at the office of

CLARKSON & CO.,
No. 178 S. THIRD Street,
opposite the United States Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1864, where a subscription book and further particulars given. 9-22-3t

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 29th day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making due consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and the Supplement thereto, passed the 3d day of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors,

9-20-12d W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.

A term will commence on

OCTOBER 3, 1864.

The introductory Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the usual Lecture Room of the

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-12t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. 8s7-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

10,000 YARDS

SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING THE BEST STYLES OF

ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERE.
ALL-WOOL FILLING TOIL DU NORD.
ALL-WOOL FILLING SCOTCH PLAID CHALLY.
ALL-WOOL FILLING TARTAN PLAID CHALLY.
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, SPLENDID COLORS.
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, SCOTCH PATTERNS.
STRIPED CREPE RAYE.
SCOTCH PLAID LLAMAS.
BEAUTIFUL UNION CHECKS.
BEAUTIFUL FANCY CHECKS.

Prices of the above range from 65 cents upwards, and the stock comprises the BEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT WE EVER OFFERED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
9-21-3t Above Willow.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE, FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.

NO. 33 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which they have now open at less than market prices. Bargains in Broche, Blanket, and Stella Shawls, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Men and Boys' Wear, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At No. 33 N. EIGHTH STREET. 9-17-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. EMBROIDERIES, 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISKIII—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my2-6m No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Closing out Late Importations 20 Per Cent. Less than Present Gold Rates.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS.

WILTONS, OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS.

VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wire Goods,

With a large assortment of

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK.

MAKE DROUGUETS.

WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET.

9-12-6t Below Seventh.

M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS

FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No. 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes, and every variety, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every desirable class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, cannot be excelled in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

9-6-1y

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, the Paper Models of all the leading and fashionable dresses for Ladies and Children in Paris, arranged and especially trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, House, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrights, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys', Misses', and Infants' wear has any style for either lady or child, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak Making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Fluting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Cuffs, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. 9s13-3m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

GRAND OPENING.

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 268 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
DEP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES.

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Have purchased at the large Auction Sales in New York and Philadelphia since the recent heavy

DECLINE IN GOLD,

FRENCH MERINOES, $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 85.
FRENCH MERINOES, $2 00.
FRENCH MERINOES, $2 20.

GOOD ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,

CHOICE STYLES

RICH PLAID POPLINS,
SOLID COLORS POPLINS,
SOLID COLORS MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
RICH BLACK SILKS,

AND

From the auction sale of

Messrs. H. SCHMIEDER & SON'S Fabrics,

10,000 YARDS

SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING THE BEST STYLES OF

ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERE,
ALL-WOOL FILLING TOIL DU NORD,
ALL-WOOL FILLING SCOTCH PLAID CHALLY,
ALL-WOOL FILLING TARTAN PLAID CHALLY,
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, splendid colors,
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, Scotch patterns,
STRIPED CREPE RAYE,
SCOTCH PLAID LLAMAS,
BEAUTIFUL UNION CHECKS,
BEAUTIFUL FANCY CHECKS.

Prices of the above range from 65 cents, upwards, and the stock comprises the best and most varied assortment we ever offered.

Manchester Mousseline De Laines at 50 Cts.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

9-22-3t Above Willow.

M. K. WILLIAMS,

No. 903 MARKET STREET.

MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
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MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in price, enables me to offer them either at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

As low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of

CHINTZES AND DELAINES,

In Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also a full line of fine Balmorals.

FLANNELS.

Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels.

TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS,

And a fine assortment of HOSIERY,

At Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street, and

No. 903 MARKET Street.

8 29 6m M. K. WILLIAMS.

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

constantly on hand.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late rises, I am enabled to sell my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small CIGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all its stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM!

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at the bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:—

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Pea Jackets	1,000	7,500
Round Jackets	2,000	8,000
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	2,000	5,000
Blue Satinet Trowsers, "	8,000	12,500
Canvas Duck Trowsers, pairs	1,000	5,000
Bartooky Sewing Flocks	5,000	8,000
Blue Flannel Overshirts	12,000	18,000
Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs	12,000	18,000
Blue Satinet, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, "	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, "	5,000	10,000
Blue Satinet, "	5,000	10,000
Cotton Flannel Shirts, pairs	10,000	15,000
Knit Shirts, "	10,000	15,000
Woolen Socks, "	10,000	15,000
Blankets	8,000	12,000
Mattresses (with covers for each)	5,000	8,000
Black Silk Pantaloons, pairs	5,000	8,000
Boots, pairs	4,000	6,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. *The party must be notified of his or their acceptance of any one or more articles before delivery of the others.*

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau, dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the inspections (in pamphlet form), regarding contracts to the others of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. se2-10t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania September 2, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Metallic Letters") will be received at this office, up to FRIDAY, 12 M., September 30, 1864, to furnish the following articles of supplies, to be delivered at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, free of all charges for boxes, freight and cartage.

5000 Metallic Letters, Roman, 2½ inch size.
5000 do. do. 3 do.
5000 do. do. 4 do.

To conform in quality to the letters furnished to the United States, and put up in paper boxes of 200 each, labelled on end with quantity and letter in box.

The same to be inspected as provided by the act of Assembly, and all to be delivered in twenty days from time of award to successful bidders.

Two good sureties for the faithful performance of contract will be required. Names to be given in proposal. And the right is reserved to reject all bids, if deemed for the interest of the State to do so.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
9-23-5t Quartermaster-General of Penna.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH streets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until three o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, for the construction of a Sewer, two feet six inches in diameter, circular in form, on the line of Memphis street, from the south side of Norris street, northward to the sewer already constructed on said Memphis street, north of Townsend street, and also on the line of Vienna street, from Bolgrade street westwardly to Memphis street, with an inside diameter of three feet, to be constructed in conformity with plans and specifications to be furnished by the Department of Surveys. The understanding to be, that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid the balance to be paid by the city. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied with a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 23, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be considered as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9-23-5t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se9-6mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALSO,

SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

9-12-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND se12-1m

WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se7-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, slightly wet.—Middlebury Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 62½; Hamilton Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 25; Venetians, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly St

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

PEACE SONG.

For The Event Ahlegra h.

Respectfully dedicated to the members of the "Peace-at-Any-Price Club" of the Nineteenth Ward, and to all others whom it may concern.

Air—"Rosin the bow."

Come, all who are sick of commotion,
And the din of this horrible war,
Come with us and show your devotion
To our party of peace, &c *ad* yore.
CHORUS—Come and e with our party so true,
Our notable white-feather crew;
We bow to our master Jeff. Davis,
And shout Down with the "red, white, and blue."

We hold to the Union, *provided*
Our brothers in grey will agree:
If not, we are for better *dividud*
Than to keep up this terrible s pree.

We are opposed to all drafts and taxation,
And aware against them will go,
Because then 're a constant vexation
To our *friends* down in Dixie, you know.

Besides, we consider it better
To save both our treasure and blood,
Than to spend them to help break a fetter,
Or to stay the up ression's strong rod.

For our master contends with great vigor,
That liberty, honor, and fame
Are not for the manful or suiver,
They are doomed to the yoke and to shame.

We do not believe that coercion
Should be used 'gainst a traitorous foe—
We would *pray* for his speedy conversion,
Try persuasion, but never a blow.

In a word, we abhor Abolition,
We detest this fanatical war;
And for Peace would consider it perdition
Our Country and Flag evermore.

WM. B. HEXES.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AS A MIDSHIPMAN.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

Professor Folsom contributes the following to the Cambridge (Mass.) *Chronicle*:—

"SIR:—My attention has just been called to a report of what took place at the late assembling of the citizens of Cambridge, in the City Hall, to congratulate each other on the capture of Atlanta. In this report it is stated that one of our eminent citizens made certain observations in which my name was intimately connected with that of Admiral Farragut, apparently on the authority of the Admiral himself.

"The printed account contains, in a mixture of truth and error, a mistake so important, that, not stopping to inquire into its source, I seize the earliest opportunity to correct it in print. This can hardly be done otherwise than by mentioning a few facts, which will set the matter right without further allusion to the misapprehension I would have forgotten. My only embarrassment arises from the necessity of using the first person, and of suppressing certain names which should be prominent, but which I have at present no authority to use.

"The pertinent facts are these:—In the year 1816 a new ship-of-the-line was about to sail from Boston for a cruise in the Mediterranean. At the last moment the University (where I was then a young member of the Government) was applied to for a chaplain, with special regard to the instruction of midshipmen, of whom an unusual number was attached to the ship for their professional training. This was before the time for regular naval schools. I was despatched, I may almost say, as an emissary from the University, for I was to return to my place there, better fitted by travel to do her service. The executive officer of the ship, the immediate administrative authority in our family of over seven hundred persons, was a gentleman whose name is borne on the records of the University as an admitted member, though he never began residence. He at once put me in a position to gain the respect, and in not a few cases the affection, of his pupils; and he lives to rejoice with me in whatever success has attended them. Among them was one, then in his early teens, who had been enrolled in the navy as a midshipman almost in his childhood. He had already served through a most eventful period of his professional life under the benefactor who had procured his warrant. The history of that first period might close with the following extract from Captain Porter's account of the capture of the *Essex*, after one of the severest engagements on record:—'Midshipmen Isaacs, Farragut, and Ogden exerted themselves in the performance of their respective duties and gave an earnest of their value to the service. * * They are too young to be recommended for promotion.' * * * 'D. G. Farragut, *slightly wounded*.'

"I describe him as he now appeared to me by one word, 'Ariel.' Suffice it to say that I became deeply interested in him, my pupil, on shipboard, for nearly two years; and when I was about to leave the ship, to take charge of a consular post, I found that it had been arranged, without the knowledge of either of us (at the suggestion, I think, of the executive officer I have above alluded to), that Farragut should receive a furlough and accompany me, if I would consent to take charge of him. Our mutual joy was complete. The intent was, that I should be literally 'his guide, philosopher, and friend,' acting according to my own discretion, but officially accountable for him as his superior officer (for I had not resigned my place in the navy): While clothed with this complete authority, I do not remember that I ever issued an 'order,' or had occasion to make a suggestion that mounted to a reproof. All needed control was that of an elder over an affectionate younger brother.

"He was now introduced to entirely new scenes, and had social advantages which compensated for his former too exclusive sea life. He had found a home on shore, and every type of European civilization and manners in the families of the consuls of different nations. In all of them my young countryman was the delight of old and young. This had always been among his chief moral dangers; but here he learned to be proof against petting and flattery. Here, too, he settled his definition of true glory—glory, the idol of his profession—if not in the exact words of Cicero, at least in his own clear thought. Our familiar walks and rides were so many lessons in ancient history; and the lover of historical parallels will be gratified to know, that we possibly sometimes stood on the very spot where the boy Hannibal took the oath that consecrated him to the defense of his country.

"But all this was to last hardly a year. There were signs of a coming pestilence, not to be mistaken. Communication with Europe would soon be entirely cut off. His field of duty was not here; he was not to be subjected to risk of this sort; and, along with a family of Danish friends, he passed over to Italy, and 'returned to duty' as a midshipman.

"These are no vague reminiscences, awakened by recent events, but cherished memories, kept ever fresh.

"I have said, Mr. Editor, more perhaps than the occasion called for—more than enough to account for strong expressions really uttered; but prompted by the recollections of youth, which are apt to confound concomitants with causes. In our Cambridge 'Philosophy of the Heart' that is not contrary to the canon of Gratitude. But I would not be understood to relinquish one jot of any share I may be fairly supposed to have had in the training of Admiral Farragut. That would be to defraud the University, which is mediately concerned in the matter. If in youth 'none knew him but to love him,' he has now made it certain that henceforth it will be said, 'None name him but to praise.'

"The better his countrymen understand him, the more they will see that his is no false brilliancy; that he is not a flashing meteor, but a star in our national firmament. The part is secure; and whatever mischance may befall him, we shall feel certain that he deserved success. Let the American Southey who is to write his life put himself in severe training to acquire the rare ability to produce a small book, having the simple truth, treated with good sense in a pure and graceful style, that shall make it indeed a literary monument. Yours, respectfully,

"CHARLES FOLSOM.

"Cambridge, August 17, 1864."

Translation of a Valuable Chinese Work.

M. G. Aubaret, a captain in the French navy, has translated a Chinese work of great interest and importance, called the "Gia-dinh-Kung-chi"—a description of Cochin-China. It is the production of one of the most eminent mandarins, was written about thirty years ago, and has since been esteemed as the classical hand-book of travelers desiring to be acquainted with Cochin-China. No candidate for public employment could pretend to a post in that part of the empire unless he was perfectly read in all the historical and geographical details supplied by the "Gia-dinh-Kung-chi." The work, carefully translated by Captain Aubaret, enriched with copious notes, beautifully printed at the Imperial press, and illustrated with an excellent map, is divided into two parts. The first contains the history of the conquest of the six provinces; the second is entirely geographical in its character, and must have offered unusual difficulties to the translator, in consequence of the multiplicity of proper names.

IT IS CONFIDENTLY expected that the jubilee fund of the English Wesleyans will reach $750,000; the amount already received is $525,000. Among the objects to which the fund is to be devoted are more extensive training institutions for missionaries and native preachers, and the sending of fifty additional missionaries to India and China.

THE EFFECT OF STIMULANTS.

From "Stimulants and Narcotics." By Francis E. Anstie, M. D., M. R. C. P.

Alcohol, taken in poisonous doses, not unfrequently recalls to the mind circumstances and ideas long since forgotten. This is proved by the talk of some drunkards. The most conspicuous example of it which has come under my own notice was in the case of an old gentleman who regularly, every night of his life, intoxicated himself with bottled pale ale. The process of poisoning in his case was a slow one, and it may be doubted if he ever made himself "dead drunk." But he was in the habit, when much too far gone in liquor to walk steadily, or talking to himself in a loud, though indistinct voice, of the history of his life, and expatiating with maudlin gravity upon the enormity of his fault in yielding to the habit of drunkenness, often, as it seemed, without the least consciousness that he was then and there drunk.

At other times, on the contrary, he was well enough aware of his actual state, but this was only on occasions when he had indulged with comparative moderation. Whenever he was very drunk indeed, all his sorrow seemed to be that he should have been so intemperate in past years. Chloroform still more frequently recalls the events and feelings of past life to remembrance. During the short period which elapses between the commencement of an inhalation for surgical purposes, and the arrival of complete unconsciousness, patients often talk of persons and things they have had no connection with lately. The most striking example of this involuntary reminiscence of past things is afforded by the indecent and violent language in which persons of the gravest character occasionally indulge under these circumstances.

This painful but happily rare phenomenon can only be accounted for on the supposition that impressions have in past times been received, perfectly passively, by the brain; impressions which have been temporarily effaced by others due to the ordinary course of life and conversation, but which are revived as soon as the poisonous influence has destroyed the power of the brain to minister to the usual modes of thought. The remarkable power of opium, in some subjects at least, to recall past events to the mind, is strikingly illustrated by De Quincey, in his chapter on "the pains of opium," and I shall not attempt to repeat a story which I should only mar; merely remarking that this phenomenon is probably confined to a small number of opium-eaters of peculiar constitution. It is hashish, however, which produces the most striking effects of this kind.

In the experiments which M. de Lucca made upon himself, with large doses of the sugary paste of hemp, he observed that when narcosis had advanced to a high degree, he "reviewed, with the most intense satisfaction, every action of his life, but his ideas flitted so rapidly through his brain that he was unable to grasp steadily any one thought." O'Shaughnessy relates the case of a youth, of retiring disposition and excellent habits, who, under the influence of a quarter of a grain of the resin of hemp (a powerful preparation), forgot all the immediate circumstances and persons surrounding him, and identified himself with some rajah, of whom he had doubtless previously read or imagined; he displayed unusual confidence and aptitude in conversation, and assumed the manners proper to the potentate he fancied himself, and betrayed the fact of his possessing stores of information for which even his intimate acquaintance had not given him credit.

It seems to have been a true apocalypse, in which the boy's real character and abilities were revealed. We can have little doubt, I think, as to the true interpretation of these phenomena of narcotic reminiscence, if we compare them with facts which meet us at every time in the history of disease, and of mental deficiency or aberration. In a considerable number of maladies, in which the brain is unable to perform its highest functions, and among them that of voluntary, or, as we might call it, *creative*, recollection, it gives evidence in a remarkable degree of that *passive* memory which we have seen displayed in narcosis. In some forms of insanity and of idiocy, in epileptic delirium, in the delirium of fevers, of chronic alcoholism, &c., this passive reminiscence is sometimes a very marked feature; nor is it less so at the approach of death from various other diseases.

Whatever the exact nature of the process may be, it seems to resemble the uncovering of the older inscriptions of a palimpsest by some agency which destroys the later and more superficial writing. The most remarkable instance of this kind, perhaps, which has been recorded is that which Coleridge relates of a poor, ignorant servant girl, who could neither read nor write, but who, in the delirium of a fever, repeated entire passages from Latin, Greek, and Hebrew authors, which must have been passively received by her brain years previously, from merely hearing them recited by a learned man in whose service she had lived. A striking case has been recently communicated to me by Dr. Radcliffe, of a gentleman who, having suffered sun-stroke in India, entirely lost his knowledge of the Hindustanee tongue (which had been excellent), and became subject to epilepsy. Strange to say, this language, which was lost to him as far as the power of voluntary using it went, came freely to his lips in the prostration of epileptic delirium. And still more strange, now that the epileptic tendency has considerably diminished, with returning health his voluntary command of the Hindustanee language is slowly coming back. If we had any doubt that these curious phenomena of involuntary reminiscence depend upon the arrest of the higher functions of the brain, it would, I think, be removed by an attentive consideration of those persons in whom these functions have never been performed or have ceased to be performed. It is a common observation that very great calculators and proficients in *memoria technica* are frequently below the standard of intelligence in general matters.

Nay, more, it has been observed that persons born absolutely or nearly idiotic may possess a surprisingly tenacious memory for certain classes of events. A lady has informed me, from her own personal knowledge, of the case of a boy, "little better than a fool," who nevertheless possessed an extraordinary power of recollection for one class of events, namely, the changes in the weather; so much so, that he could at once and without hesitation tell whether it had been fine or stormy on any particular day for years previously. And another boy, known to the same lady, was absolutely an idiot from birth; yet he had a perfect memory for the history of all the farm animals in the neighborhood, and could tell with unerring precision that this was So-and-so's sheep or pig among any number of other animals of the same kind.

The Marine Artillery After the Johnnies at Street's Ferry.

Many of our citizens were awakened on Wednesday morning last, just at daybreak, by the rapid discharges of a Wiard gun, which sounded as though some six or eight miles distant up the Neuse. It would seem, after making investigation, that Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Donnelly, of the army gunboat *Reno*, took two launches, with a couple of Wiard's rifled guns, and essayed to go up the river. Lieutenant Donnelly's boat alone succeeded in getting up the river, which success is partly attributed to the fact that Lieutenant Rohrman, of the *Shenpard*, was officiating as a volunteer and coxswain.

Lieutenant Donnelly managed to round the point near Street's Ferry at 4 o'clock A. M., taking the greybacks, some thirty in number, by surprise. The Rebels had here intrenched themselves, and shortly rallied behind their breastworks and poured in a heavy fire of musketry, hitting one man, but not disabling him from duty, and two bullets passed through Lieutenant Donnelly's coat, but not through him.

The boat's crew fired some thirty or forty shots with their howitzer, and then landed, when Waitland's Barefooted Rangers "scattered" for the woods and swamps, those congenial shades for congenial spirits. The Marine Artillerists found hot coffee all ready and waiting, although not prepared in anticipation of such an honored visit. All of their culinary apparatus and camp equipage became a prize.

After this exploit, Lieutenant Donnelly proceeded to Swift creek, and there surprised a small party of "our cousins over the border," and quietly gave them the benefit of a double-quick into their mud-holes and swamps, to which they invariably take, like a snapping-turtle, whenever hard pushed.

These *Reno* gunboat boys understand Whiteford's style, as they have, many of them, seen service before, under Colonels Howard and Manchester, in their explorations about Swift creek, during the earlier settlement of this part of the country by the Federals two or three years ago. The whole party returned in safety, without the loss of a man.—*Newbern (N. C.) Times.*

PRINTER'S MISTAKES.—During the Mexican war one of the newspapers hurriedly announced an item of news from Mexico, that General Pillow and thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a battle (battle). Some other paper informed the public not long ago, that a man in a brown surtout was yesterday brought before the court on the charge of having stolen a small ox (box) from a lady's work-bag. The stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket. An English paper once stated that the Russian General Backinoff, lately was found dead with a long word (sword) in his mouth. It was, perhaps, the same paper that, in giving a description of a battle between the Poles and Russians, said that the conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter (slaughter.) Again:—A gentleman was recently brought up to answer the charge of having eaten (beaten) a stage-driver for demanding more than his fare.

SILK SPINNING SPIDERS.

Silk is formed of fibrine, the substance of the fibres, with a coating of albumen, a layer of gelatine, and some fat and coloring matter. The chief spinners of silk are caterpillars. Maggots, or larves, are the spinners which clothe the fair sex of the hominal species in silken attire. The attempts to make something useful of the silk of insects more especially called spiders, have all ended hitherto in nothing better than the production of curiosities. Gloves and purses made of spider silk may sometimes be seen in museums. But gloves and purses are sold and bought in the cities of the Mediterranean, which have been woven of the silk spun by shell-fish of the pinna kind. For that matter, I have seen a purse which was knitted of the fibres of the mineral called asbestos.

The newspapers of Vienna, some years back, mentioned that several pairs of excellent silk stockings had been knitted of spider silk; but the news, as the French say, awaits confirmation. Spider silk has, however, it appears to be established by sufficient testimony, been successfully used as thread. A spider is found on the island of St. Helena which is handsomely marked, banded, and colored, the fibres of the egg-bag of which might be used as silk; and the ladies of the Bermudas actually use the silk of spiders for sewing purposes. The silk of a spider common in the Bermudas, *Epeira clavipes*, is so strong that it can be wound from the insect itself like cotton from a reel. The webs of this spider stretch ten feet across between the cedar trees, catching large insects and small birds—a certain proof that their threads rival cotton threads in strength.

In reference to the practical, industrial, and commercial question of the utility of spider silk, it is an important fact that their webs are strong enough to hold small birds. When Mad. Merian first published this fact, it was stoutly denied by the stay-at-home naturalists, the regular critics of travelers' tales. Here is a specimen of the sort of experiment upon the results of which the testimony of observers is often gainsaid, and even their veracity and good faith called in question. Madame Merian having said there were spiders which snared and devoured birds, a naturalist wounded a humming bird and offered it to a mygale. But the mygale, instead of attacking the bird, retreated from it with fear or aversion. Confident in the result of his experiment, the naturalist scouted the story of the bird-eating spider! Yet it has been repeatedly confirmed since, and never was improbable.

M. Moreau de Jonnes says that the South America mygale climbs trees, to devour the young humming-birds; and Mr. H. W. Bates saw in Brazil two little finches entangled in the web of a grey-brown mygale. The finches he judged to be male and female; one was dead, and the other was under the body of the hideous spider. Threads strong enough to hold birds may well be used for sewing purposes by ladies resident in hot countries abounding in such spiders. Even men of business have tried to turn spider silk to practical account. "M. Bon, a Frenchman, and M. Fremeyer, a Spaniard," says Mr. Blackwell, "have succeeded in fabricating stockings, gloves, purses, and other articles, of the silk produced by spiders; but the great voracity of these animals, and the difficulty experienced in providing them with food, have hitherto prevented this material from being made available for manufacturing purposes on an extensive scale."

May it not be that the authors of these experimental enterprises have attempted too much? If it could be established that spider silk makes good silk thread, much would be gained for the use of mankind, although the material might never be made available for purses, gloves, or stockings. Curious calculations have been made in reference to the production, the relative production, of spider and caterpillar silk. A spider, it is said, lays six eggs for one egg laid by a moth, yet the moth makes twelve times as much silk as the spider. Two thousand three hundred and four caterpillars make as much silk as twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-eight spiders of the house spider species. The proportional strength of the thread of the silk moth and of the thread of a house spider is said to be five to one in favor of the silk moth.

Spiders, moreover, are shockingly addicted to eating each other—a taste of which the silkworm is innocent. Many six-footed animals make silk, and only one species of them all has yet been discovered suitable for the purposes of the silk-wever—the silkworm of the mulberry tree. The experiments with all the numerous other species have disappointed the sanguine hopes entertained. When we remember how little spiders have been hunted, collected, studied, and bred, in comparison with butterflies—entomology being a popular, and arachnology an unpopular science—may we not hope that a species of spider will yet be found yielding silk suitable for the manufacture of stockings, or gloves, or thread? This discovery awaits the successful student of all the spinning animals.

There are not merely mollusks which fasten themselves to rocks and seaweeds by means of cables of silken threads; there is a shell-fish which lets itself down from floating weeds in the ocean as a spider hangs by a thread from the bushes in the garden. This shellfish is the *Lutipa bombiz* of Kuhner and of Sanders Rang. The vast masses, large as islands, of sea-weed which *float* upon the steaming surface of the tropical seas, have many strange inhabitants, and, among them, this little-knowing spinning periwinkle. Even the cable or bysmus of the mussels, and the soft, supple, numerous and warm threads of the pinna, are fabrics the manufacture of which is but imperfectly known.

The spinning apparatus of the mussel is situated at the base of what is called the foot; the spinning apparatus of most of the insects issues from the lower jaw; yet the silk ducts of the six-footed insects called Myrmelcon, like those of all the eight-footed group, are located at the extremity of the abdomen. The word cocoon is properly enough applied to bags spun by spiders, for they are really egg-bags; but it is not correctly used when applied to the cases spun by insects, and into which they enclose themselves as in hammocks, or sleeping coffins, when passing from the state of larves to the condition of chrysalides.

Certain insects spin tents, in which they live in common; but it has only quite recently been proved that any spiders can co-operate to spin either a web or an abode. But both insects and spiders spin to shut up the cavities into which they retire, and to tie together the materials of which they build dwellings. A British spider has been seen often, and lost sight of now for a long time, which makes a raft on which it floats upon the surface of pools and ditches, by tying dry weeds together. * * On spying an insect drowning in the water, this spider quitted his raft for an instant to seize his prey, returning to it quickly to devour his victim at his leisure.—*All the Year Round.*

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The following is an extract from a speech of Sir Cusack Rooney, at a recent meeting in England:—

There were now 12,000 miles of railway constructed and running in Great Britain and Ireland, that the capital employed in the construction of this mighty system of iron roads, of these stupendous works, and on the rolling stock, amounted to £400,000,000, which was in fact no less than half the national debt, and that there was derived from these investments a gross sum of £24,000,000 per annum, of which about £10,000,000 was appropriated to the working expenses, so that, with the exception of a sum to which he would allude presently, railway directors were enabled to divide something like £13,000,000 a year among those who had invested their money in these undertakings. (Hear, hear.)

Now the debt of the country was £830,000,000, for which the State paid to those who had invested their money in its capital about the same sum, namely, £18,000,000—(laughter and cheers)—which the railways paid on an investment of half the sum. If he might compare for a moment the working expenses of the railways, they would find that, whereas the railways expended but £10,000,000, the State expended £10,000,000. But in addition to that they had to pay certain sums, as the landed gentry well knew, which the State did not, for they paid about £1,000,000 a year in rates, and for the pleasure of conveying the passengers they also paid to the Government £400,000 a year. (Hear, hear.)

So that, in point of fact, before the shareholders could put out their hands to receive their dividends, something like half a million was stopped, and went into the pockets of the State. He thought he had shown how productive in the the aggregate railways were, how large their earnings were, and how moderate on the whole was the cost of the working expenses. He had only to add that they gave direct employment to upwards of 100,000 of the population, and if they multiplied that by the usual figure to represent the families of the men so employed, it would be found that no less than from 600,000 to 800,000 derived their chief, if not only support from the railways.

That showed the immense benefits which the railways had conferred on the laboring classes, and he thought that every one who traveled on them—and who in these days did not?—would do them the justice to admit that a better disciplined, a better organized, a more obedient, a more respectable, and a more worthy class of men did not exist in the whole community than the railway servants of the country. During the past year, the railways of the United Kingdom had carried 300,000,000 of the population; in other words, every man, woman, and child in the kingdom might be said, in a metaphorical sense, to have been carried by them six times over

FOURTH EDITION

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Stonewall Jackson's Old Brigade Annihilated.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The battle flags captured by Sheridan, were presented to the War Department this afternoon.

Stonewall Jackson's old brigade were all killed or taken prisoners in the battle of Berryville.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 23.

To be Discharged.

It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to discharge a number of barges and other transports now under charter here, the services of which are no longer required.

Successful Scout.

Cavalry sent out from Falls Church, Va., on Wednesday, made a scout through Fairfax and a portion of London county, without meeting any considerable bodies of Rebels. They, however, picked up a considerable number of horses, and Rebel stragglers.

Grant's Shotted Salute.

The mail steamer *Morgan*, from City Point, reports all quiet in front of Petersburg. The general salute along our lines on Wednesday, in honor of Sheridan's victory, woke up the Rebels to an answering fire, which did no damage whatever, and ceased when our last gun was fired.

General Sheridan's Army.

We have nothing later from General Sheridan. It is not probable that Early has made a stand, and hence no second battle is supposed to have taken place. We have nothing additional from the Army of the Potomac.

Porter and Gilmore.

Admiral Porter left to-day, to take command of the Mississippi river fleet.

General Gilmore arrived here to-day. It is thought that he will immediately have a command.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—Flour is dull and heavy; Howard street superfine, $11@11 25; Ohio extra, $11 25. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of 5000 bush. Corn steady at 83@84; yellow neglected. Coffee steady; Rio 42@46. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 80@1 80½.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert T. King,
2. G. Morrison Coates,
3. Henry Bumm,
4. William H. Kern,
5. Barton H. Jones,
6. Charles M. Funk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. William Taylor,
9. John A. Hiestand,
10. Richard H. Coryell,
11. Edward Hallowell,
12. Charles F. Read,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. James H. Shriner,
15. John Wister,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dick,
21. Evarard Biever,
22. John F. Penny,
23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,

CHAIRMAN.

9-8

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

First District.....JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District.....CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District.....LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.....WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.....M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES,

First District.....WILLIAM FOSTER
Second District.....WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District.....RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.....W. W. WATT.
Fifth District.....JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District.....JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District.....THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District.....JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District.....CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District.....SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District.....FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District.....LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District.....ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District.....FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District.....GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District.....WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District.....EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District.....JAMES MILLER. 9-15-2m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed expressly for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

S. M. BUCK,

No. 18 S. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Methodist Clarionet on hand. au29-2m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a

AGENT FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets;

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19 3m

FIFTH EDITION

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Sheridan Routs Early.

CAPTURE of SIXTEEN GUNS AND MANY PRISONERS.

THE LAST OF EARLY.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 2:30 P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—The following telegram, announcing another victory of General Sheridan over Early, has just been received from Harper's Ferry.

September 23.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Sheridan has again beaten the enemy at Fisher's Hill, capturing sixteen guns and many prisoners. This is in all probability the *finale* of General Early.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier General.

The Surgeon General this morning reported that our wounded were all cared for at Winchester, with adequate arrangements and supplies.

The number of our wounded, prior to the battle of yesterday, was estimated not to exceed two thousand.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PANIC IN THE GOLD MARKET.

A Blue Day for Speculators.

In the Philadelphia Gold Market the closing quotations were 211½.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

se12-10d1 Opposite the Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10 1m Philadelphia.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections Promptly Made. je5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $500 and $1000 payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in gold or in lawful currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh20-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. V. WRIGHT. C. M. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at one of the largest and best assortments of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Chalk, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries. The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au13

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by R. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. R. C. EVERETT. my26-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with rich-born blood to vie;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *praise*—HEAVEN!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If ever, consult your friend *true*.
Take my advice, and wish all *three*.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au30-tf

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.

oct-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 6 S. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, such ding all recent improvements in carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 126 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. (my30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, as the following Trains:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:30 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Litiz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON, with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c., at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central" "Cumberland Valley, and "Shamokin and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pin